FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES ADDRESS OTTAWA MEETING ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU311943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 31/5/1985 -- During an exchange of opinions and information effected at the Ottawa meeting of experts from the CSCE participating countries on human rights, the Romanian delegation presented the actions and measures taken for the guaranteeing of foremost human rights and liberties as part of the efforts for Romania's manysided and dynamic socioeconomic development. Reference was made to the constitutional and legislative framework and the material conditions provided for the ensurance of full equality of all citizens, whatever their nationality, in all spheres of social life, for women's promotion in society, for the education of the young generation.

The Romanian delegation also advanced proposals for the development of cooperation in those areas among the participating states in view of negotiations and elaboration of the document to be endorsed at the end of the meeting. Those proposals consider the fact that each state should find tangible solutions to questions related to human rights and the guaranteeing of their effective exercise by all citizens, to the foremost rights to life, work, education and culture in the specific conditions of each country. They express Romania's outlook according to which mutual relations and collaboration among the participating countries in the sphere of human rights as well as in other domains must be underlain by strict observance of all the principles and understandings enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

Polish Delegate Speaks

LD011329 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Ottawa, June 1 -- The Polish delegate to the meeting of experts from the CSCE member-states in Ottawa has addressed the general debate that summed up their three-week discussion on human rights. Andrzej Towpik emphasized the significance of recognizing equal importance and interrelation of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. He said that a progress in the issues of human rights should be accompanied by a progress in the area of security and cooperation where the current situation is worse in many aspects than ten years ago when the CSCE Final Act was signed. The Polish delegate also called attention to the danger of a dehumanizations of the human rights issue by using them for political goals. It frequently undermines the credibility of discussion on these issues and forms a serious obstacle in developing international cooperation in the area of human rights.

BULGARIA, ROMANIA HOLD TALKS ON DISARMAMENT

AU312156 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Consultations between the Bulgarian and Romanian ministries of foreign affairs were held in Sofia. They dealt with issues of bilateral relations in regard to implementing the agreements signed at the highest level as well as problems of European security, disarmament, cooperation of Balkan countries and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, was leader of the Bulgarian delegation. The Romanian delegation was headed by Constantin Oancea, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. He was also received by Comrade Andrey Lukanov and by Konstantin Atanasov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee's Foreign Policy and International Affairs Department.

PPR, FRG END BONN TALKS ON DISARMAMENT

LD312130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bilateral talks have ended in Bonn between the PPR and the FRG on various issues pertaining to disarmament. Issues connected with the negotiations being held in Geneva, Vienna, and New York on disarmament and also with the conference in Stockholm on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON TWO ATHLETES MISSING IN SFRY

No Reply From SFRY

LD021127 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA) -- Taking into consideration the worry the mysterious disappearance of our two atheletes while returning home from the European Weightlifting Championship that took place in Poland has aroused in our public opinion, the ATA correspondent adressed the spokesman of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs with the question if there is anything new on this matter.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs replied that although five days have passed since the disappearance of the two Albanian athletes in the Yugoslav territory, and despite our repeated demands through diplomatic ways in Tirana and Belgrade to learn of their luck and their return to Albania, the Yugoslav authorities completely keep silence, giving no answer. Such a stand is really inexplicable. Certainly this silence for a long period of time increases the worry of our people for their lives. Rightfully suspicion arouses that something has been hatched up for our athletes. But the more time elapses, the more the Yugoslav side is charged with responsibility.

Association Calls for Return

AU021317 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 2 Jun 85

["Albanian Weightlifting Federation Demands Interference From the European and Yugoslav Weightlifting Federation" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA) -- The Albanian Weightlifting Federation has sent telegrams to the European and Yugoslav Weightlifting Federations, through which it informs them that five days ago, our two athletes, Aleksander Kondo and Xhelal Sunkniqi, who attended the European weightlifting championship in Poland and while returning to Albania were in transit through the Yugoslav territory, were disappeared without traces in Titograd of Yugoslavia. The telegrams point out that despite the interventions in the competent organs of Titograd and the Federative Secretariat of Foreigh Affairs of Belgrade to learn of their luck, the Yugoslav authorities have given no answer until today. This strange silence that is kept, the telegrams say, has increased our worry for their lives. The Albanian Weightlifting Federation asks from the European and Yugoslav federations to intervene in the competent Yugoslav authorities to guarantee their lives and the return of the two sportsmen in Albania.

COMMUNIQUE ON OVERCOMING EFFECTS OF WINTER

AU312234 Tirana ATA in English 1825 GMT 31 May 85

["Communique of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic on the Liquidation of the Aftermath of the Heavy Snow Fall January-February 1985 in the District of the North" -- ata headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 31 (ATA) -- The Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania joyfully reports that the grave aftermath caused by the heavy snow fall in January-February this year, in the districts of the north were fully liquidated ahead of schedule. This is another great victory testimony to the special and constant care taken by our party, state and society for man which shows of the strength of the socialist order, the stability of the people's economy.

The damages caused by the heavy snow fall of this year were great, but on the instruction and care of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, there were taken immediately all the measures to assist the damaged population.

In order to liquidate the aftermath, the whole Albania, old and young, the working class, cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the youth, the Army, the whole people rose on foot. In this readiness and lofty mobilization there was once again reflected the wonderful socialist solidarity, tempered by the party in our men, that militant unity of the people round the party, in which lies the unbreakable strength of our socialist order.

The work to liquidate the aftermath of the heavy snow fall coincided with the profound national grief caused by the death of the glorious leader of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, but the people of the damaged areas, together with the volunteers from all the districts of the country, turning this great grief into strength worked day and night, with heroism and lofty revolutionary spirit. For 3 months on end a great volume of work was done, 1604 dwelling flats, different economic objects, schools kindergartens, creches, houses of coulture, health centers, etc., were built and repaired. The electric and telephone network and the acqueduct of the villages of the damaged zones were rebuilt. The general value of all this great work is calculated to about 24 million leks.

In order to replace the cattle damaged by heavy snow fall, all the necessary measures have been taken so that the cattle the agricultural economies of the other districts voluntarily put at the disposal of the districts of the north be dispatched and arrive there. Likewise, out of the funds given by the working people 8.3 million leks were put at the disposal to defray the expenditure of the agricultural economies to pay the value of the work-day for all those who worked to liquidate the consequences, 8.9 million leks for the economic-financial strengthening of the agricultural cooperatives that were damaged more economically, 2.3 million leks to increase the fund of investments and 1.2 million leks to increase or create the reserve fund of the pay of the agricultural cooperative, etc.

During this period, the working people of the damaged districts, just as all the working people of our country, worked with lofty mobilization to realise the other tasks of the state plan too.

The Council of Ministers congratulates the population of the zones damaged by the heavy snow fall of this winter, who overcame the difficulties created with work and lofty revolutionary spirit, it hails the volunteers of all the districts and all those who took part and worked tirelessly in this great undertaking, it congratulates the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the other working people for the numerous initiatives and the valuable aid they gave.

The liquidation of the aftermath of the heavy snow fall of this year showed what kinds of great energies and inexhaustible possibilities exist in the fold of our people and economy. Let us use these possibilities and the experience accumulated in this colossal work in the interest of our socialist economy and homeland. With mobilization and organisation at work, with a lofty feeling of responsibility, let us work untiringly to implement the tasks set by the party to realise the plan of 1985, to make our beloved homeland stronger and prosperous, the life of the people happier.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania
Tirana, May 30, 1985.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR DEFENDANTS' ACQUITTAL

LD010847 Sofia BTA in English 0700 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- "The trial in Rome of the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, groundlessly accused of complicity in the attempt against Pope John Paul II, is a disgraceful trial which is not based on any juridical grounds and arguments whatsoever. This is a trial founded solely on considerations taken from the arsenals of anti-communism, from the arsenals of the so-called 'crusade' against the countries of real socialism", the Bulgarian jurist Prof. Boris Spassov, chairman of the National Committee in Defence of Sergey Antonov said yesterday.

Prof. Spasov spoke at a rally of the Sofianites held here yesterday in defence of Sergey Antonov and the other two Bulgarian nationals.

Expressing his firm belief in the innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev, the speaker appealed to the court of Rome to be equal to its task and to pass the only possible just judement -- the complete acquittal of the three Bulgarians.

In order to raise our voice in protest we have a number of juridical, moral and political grounds, Prof. Boris Spassov said motivating his words with concrete examples from the now world known indictment documents -- the serious shortcomings and violations of classical principles of judicature and of concrete provisions of the Italian Constitution, of the Italian Penal Code and code of criminal procedure.

Representatives of the working class, of the university students and of the Bulgarian women also spoke in defence of Antonov Ayvazov and Vasilev.

All of them called for the triumph of truth and for the complete acquittal of their fellow countrymen.

The participants in the rally sent a telegram of protest to the president of Italy and to the Italian minister of justice in which they expressed the hope that the Italian judicial authorities will find strength for passing an objective and just judgement and will acquit the innocent Bulgarian nationals who have (?nothing) to do with the crime ascribed to them.

A wave of deep indignation over this unprecedented accusation which stains the good name and the honour of the Bulgaria people and casts doubts on their constant striving to live in peace and understanding with all other peoples spread throughout Bulgaria, the telegram reads.

It points out that the accusations against Sergey Antonov and against the other two Bulgarian citizens are based soley on the lies of a terrorist and assassin, sentenced to death and to life imprisonment, who on the very first day of the trial proclaimed himself the new Jesus Christ and announced the imminent end of the world.

It is inadmissable to believe the testimony of [word indistinct] an unworthy witness, the participants in the rally pointed out. This is why we appeal to your (?human) and civil conscience, (?) the conscience of the judges -- to put an end to this (?evident) injustice, to stop the undeserved suffering of Sergey Antonov and his relatives and to acquit him completely and immediately, the telegram reads.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES PLAN FULFILLMENT RESULTS

AU312139 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] At a government session the plan fulfillment results for the month of May and for the first 5 months of 1985 were assessed. It was pointed out that the workers collectives' achievements were not always satisfactory and that in many workers collectives and enterprises the measures adopted and the plan fulfillment results do not correspond with the instructions on compensating for backwardness issued by the BCP Central Committee and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

It is alarming that production is increasing too slow and that existing opportunities in the economic sector are not fully utilized. The available production enterprises are not fully utilized, either.

The Council of Ministers instructed the ministries and departments, the okrug people's councils, and the economic organizations to adopt prompt measures for achieving the rate of production increase envisaged by the plan.

The government also discussed the situation in the agricultural sector and pointed out that the measures that should be adopted for a prompt and high-quality implementation of the tasks are not sufficient for optimally overcoming the results of the extremely unfavorable winter conditions. Therefore the National Agro-Industrial Union, the okrug people's councils, and the local agro-industrial complexes are instructed to adopt additional measures for uninterrupted irrigation and for the most economical utilization of all available water resources. They were also instructed to conclude the necessary tobacco and vegetable sowings as soon as possible.

CONSULTATION HELD WITH SWISS FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU312035 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bern, May 31 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held here between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy foreign minister, and the Swiss delegation was headed by Mr. Eduard Bruner, state secretary for foreign affairs.

Opinions on a wide range of issues of the Bulgaro-Swiss relations and cooperation in different spheres were exchanged in a sincere and constructive atmosphere. Prominence was also given to the discussion of topical issues on the international situation. It was noted that in spite of the differences in the assessment of the causes that led to the present complicated international situation, Bulgaria and neutral Switzerland have similar stands on some aspects of the international issues. The benefit of the continuation of the political contacts at different levels between the two countries in the seeking of ways to the strengthening of trust and security among the countries and to finding mutually acceptable solutions to the controversial international issues was stressed.

STANISH BONEV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 1 JUNE

AU01163 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] On 1 June Comrade Stanish Bonev returned from Moscow, where he had talks on coordinating the two countries' national plans for the next 5-year-plan period.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL USSR VISIT

LD312114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has returned to the CSSR from Moscow. He was in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers.

The following reportage of the ceremonial welcome at Ruzyne Airport in Prague is presented by Petr Voldan and Lubos Lidicky:

A few moments ago the special aircraft from Moscow landed at Ruzyne Airport. Gustav Husak is returning home. Now the aircraft doors are opening, and Comrade Gustav Husak is walking down the red-carpeted stairs onto the soil of the capital city, Prague. In front of the aircraft, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Secretariat, federal government ministers, and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army are waiting for him in front of the aircraft. On the apron we can see an honor guard from a Prague garrison, and a military band paying respects to our supreme party and state representative.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems have been played, and the commander of the honor guard is marching up to Comrade Husak.

[Commander] Comrade Secretary General and President of the Republic -- Major Novotny, commander of the honor guard. This honor guard from the Prague garrison has come to welcome you.

After the report by the commander of the guard of honor, Comrade Husak salutes the military colors and starts to inspect the troops. The head of state is accompanied by National Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, and the commander of the honor guard.

A warm response there to the greeting from general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the epublic. The first part of the welcoming ceremony, the inspection of the honor guard of the Prague garrison, is over. Comrade Gustav Husak is walking toward the airport terminal to welcome the comrades who have come here to Ruzyne Airport in Prague to welcome him. Now Comrade Husak is shaking hands with heads of department of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government deputy premiers and ministers, Federal Assembly officials, representatives of the Czech National Council. Also here to welcome Comrade Husak are representatives of the National Front Central Committee, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and employees of the Soviet Embassy in Prague. Meanwhile the honor guard is taking up its position for the ceremonial march-past, to pay military honors to the supreme Czechoslovak representative on his return from Moscow. Let us recall that during his visit Comrade Gustav Husak was accompanied by Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek deputy federal premiers; Bohumil Urban, the minister of foreign trade; (Jaroslav Macek), head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Frantisek Chlad, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Now Comrade Husak is walking back to the center of the apron in front of the airport terminal. Now on the left we hear military commands, and the ceremonial march-past begins. The honor guard of the Prague garrison is paying military respects to the party and state supreme representative.

In front are the military colors with the honorary standard-bearers; behind it are four units marching in formation. In the bright lights on the floodlights we can see the ceremonial bayonets of the marching troops glinting. This march-past is the culmination of the military honors for the secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, who has just returned from his official friendly visit to the USSR made at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CSSR-USSR COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD020523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Frantisek Kouril comments on the signing of the Program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000:

This important document, stemming from the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1970 and from the objective economic needs of both states is of far-reaching significance for our national economies. Its role is to contribute to the faster intensification of the Czechoslovak and Soviet economies and their further drawing together, to act as a stimulus for increasing the effectiveness of production and to create the conditions for the purposeful division of labor, a growth in the exchange of goods, and for meeting more fully the demands of the people.

Both countries attach primary importance of accelerating scientific and technical progress in key sectors of the national economy. They will continue to promote a coordinated, and in some spheres a unified, scientific and technical policy in order to tackle more quickly the most important scientific and technical problems. The division of labor will be expanded in engineering, which will play an increasingly large role in the development of the national economy and in the exchange of goods between the two countries. We will work together to develop automation, electronics and the application of robots in production processes.

Greater cooperation in the chemical, metallurgical, and food industries and in the production of industrial consumer goods will be a great benefit for us. A key role is played in the Program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation by joint activity in securing supplies of fuel, energy, raw materials and production materials, the consumption of which will continue to rise.

Together with other CEMA countries, the CSSR will contribute more effectively to the construction of such projects as the Yamburg gas complex and the Progress oil pipeline, and to bringing on stream further natural gas deposits. Closer cooperation is envisaged in the construction of nuclear power stations with 1000 MW-capacity reactors, the first of which to be used in the CSSR will be at the Temelin nuclear power station, and also in the production of equipment for nuclear district heating plants and for delivering heat over long distances.

The Program of Long-Term Czechoslovak-Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Until the year 2000 is of invaluable significance also from the point of view of the stability of our national economy. The world economic situation today is not very favorable. In the Western countries, while a certain upswing in production has occurred, unemployment is still rife and no one can rule out the possibility of the capitalist world plunging into the throes of another economic crisis.

Previous years have shown that our economy, based on comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, is capable of overcoming the problems foisted on it from outside. Therefore, we see the consistent implementation of this Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the USSR as one of the most important tools for ensuring that our economy continues to maintain an upward trend in the future, too. Economic cooperation with the USSR, however, must not be seen in a static sence. Our largest trade partner imports machinery and consumer goods today from all over the world. After all, and it can select and compare. This means that our manufacturers in this field are facing and will continue to face increasingly tough competition, and the only ones that can expect success are therefore those whose goods are able to compete in terms of appearance, technical excellence and price.

Intensive work is currently going on in preparation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation until the Year 2000 signed on Friday in Moscow is one of the cornerstones on which the further development of our economy up to the end of this millennium will be based and will depend. These are years in which we want to achieve progress in all spheres of production because the prosperity of our national economy is, in the long run, what decides the quality of life for individuals and families, and the possibilities for the whole of society.

DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR DOLE

AU300820 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 85 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on 28 May received in Prague Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Republican Party group in the Senate and chairman of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee, who arrived for a brief visit to the CSSR. On the agenda were questions of Czechoslovak-American relations and some topical problems of the current international situation. The reception was also attended by U.S. Ambassador to the CSSR William H. Luers and CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaromir Johanes.

'PROTECTORS' OF 'MAFIA-LIKE GROUPS' ATTACKED

AU301317 Bratislava PRAVADA in Slovak 29 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Healing Wellsprings"]

[Excerpts] The most frequent subjects of the more than 37,000 complaints addressed to ministries, other central agencies, and national committees last year were criticism of trade, services, and supplies, problems connected with housing and transportation, and other concerns of the people. A special type of complaints drew attention to the antisocial conduct of individuals. Justification of these complaints is increasing from year to year.

The authors of justified complaints belonging to this second group mostly criticized the conduct of individuals who, acting in contravention of socialist legality and ethics, misuse their position and rank for personal enrichment, give presents and grant all kinds of benefits from state resources, use money and materials from public institutions and organizations to build and modernize their private weekend houses and family homes, use official cars to drive around members of their families and their friends, pay unearned bonuses and rewards, and assert personal, local, and group interests.

Since this kind of criticism -- and such cases are not few -- is aimed at holders of leading positions, one cannot even be surprised that the justified demands and needs of citizens are frequently dealt with halfheartedly and indifferently or that their solution is procrastinated.

What do findings of the People's Control Committee of the SR of Slovakia show about the way in which these complaints are settled? Regrettably, they do not bear out any marked progress. In real life there are too few cases evidently manifesting the implementation of adopted resolutions. The endeavor seems to be futile to reduce and limit the number of justified complaints about antisocial phenomena and about opportunism in dealing with their causes in production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. The party constantly stresses that the social danger of these phenomena lies not only in the material sphere but, in particular, in their impact on the minds of honest citizens and young people, in the way in which they shape their views and attitudes and the general level of public opinion. And, ultimately, the greatest danger lies in the fact that this plague greatly harms the interests of society and reduces the authority of party and government resolutions as well as of the measures taken by individual sectors and national committees.

However, that which makes honestly working people most indignant is the antisocial conduct of individuals who arrogantly put themselves above party documents and resolutions and even appear to mock them with their machinations, who unscrupulously take advantage of their position, and who squander in a grand style state resources for private ends, relying on their "powerful" protectors who help them out of every trouble or at least minimize the consequences to a virtually ridiculous "punishment."

What right allows them to speculate in this way? The answer to this is easy. It is a right they acquired on the basis of all kinds of small services, gifts, and organizing drinking bouts and other "parties," self-evidently from state resources or from "black" funds, which, in the end, also have their source in shady dealings with state resources. In this way they have artfully and shrewdly managed to curry favor with influential people in both near and more distant surroundings, taking advantage of the weaknesses of their character, and have thus managed to achieve favors. When it is their duty to say principled words about the moral baseness of the exposed schemer, these people either say nothing or only something vague and calculating, just to protect themselves. All this is, of course, to the detriment of the society, the state, and the party, which -- by appointing them to their post -- manifested its trust in them, a trust they disappointed. Every such act deserves punishment according to its gravity. Only, not infrequently, all kinds of pressures and counterpressures gradually transpose it to the category of banal punishments, and the longer and the more often this happens, the more public damage is done by this sort of opportunism. As a result, complaints and notifications begin to pile up in various institutions and, not seldom, only the highest control bodies detect that which was to be detected by intraenterprise control or by the management, whose duty to control is based on its job description.

No one doubts that we are living at a time when we are capable of exposing present-day nabobs and their patrons who harm socialism, no matter how politically or socially important their post may be, and to call them to account according to the principle: To everyone, what is due to him. After all, these people show leniency toward common property thieves and are thus, in fact, their accomplices. They are exponents of opportunistic approaches to perpetrators of criminal acts and offenses, and directly undermine the working people's trust in the party. We cannot permit anyone to constantly take under his wings people to whom nothing is sacred and whose arrogant daring causes material as well as moral damage to this society, just because they happen to hold an important political or economic post and are well-connected with those who are in a position to get them out of any trouble.

One can also hardly expect favorable words about growth in the legal awareness of the public when some people have made this sort of conduct a habit, so that this very public meets face-to-face people who "can do as they please" and who, basically, get away with anything. A principled approach is the only way of stopping them on time and, thereby, exerting a positive influence on the fulfillment of the exacting present and future tasks.

Our aim in this effort is, and must be, people's highly motivated, everyday activity at their places of work. We must not permit this activity to be undermined by the antisocial activity of individuals or Mafia-like groups at places of work, be it on an enterprise or district level. It is therefore necessary to say unequivocally and in a loud voice that when people make use of their constitutional right and write, with or without a signature, about everything around themselves that slows down or thwarts our revolutionary program, about that which causes damage to society and its leading force, the Communist Party, then they are doing something that is necessary and useful for society. The seriousness and attention which party bodies devote to citizens' complaints, notifications, and suggestions must also be regarded in this way.

The establishment of conditions for investigating complaints, raising the standard of working with them, and freeing this work of formalism and red tape requires a reassessment of the provisions of Government Decree No 150 of 1958 from the position of political, legal, and economic requirements, as well as from the position of current needs of society. The urgency of the solution of this problem is accentuated, above all, by the fact that it concerns a constitutional and political right of citizens of our socialist state.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 1 JUNE

LD012345 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, headed by Leticia Herrera, first vice president of the National Congress of the Republic of Nicaragua, left Prague by air today. The delegation has been in the CSSR at the invitation of the National Front Central Committee and the CSSR Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The guests were seen off at the airport by representatives of the National Front Central Committee. Also present was Aguiles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the CSSR.

BELGIAN TRADE UNION LEADER ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS

LD312254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Andre van den Broucke, president of the Belgian General Federation of Labor, ended his visit to the CSSR today. During talks with Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the chairmen of the two central organs paid great attention to questions on the fight for peace, disarmament, and detente. They emphasized the seriousness of the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva and the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament. During their talks they emphasized the usefulness of Europe-wide meetings of leading representatives of trade union organizations, which concern themselves with the most important problems of the working people of Europe. The talks were characterized by agreement and close views on the topics discussed. The visit of Andre van den Broucke, president of the Belgian General Federation of Labor, made a significant contribution to renewed cooperation for the benefit of the workers of the CSSR and Belgium.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG'S MIES IN DUSSELDORF

LD311810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Duesseldorf, 31 May (ADN) -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, and Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee, met today for a friendly exchange of views in the offices of the DKP Executive Committee in Duesseldorf. Harry Tisch conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which Herbert Mies warmly returned.

According to an announcement of the DKP Executive Committee Press Office, Harry Tisch spoke about how woekrs in the GDR in all social spheres are meeting with vigor and high performance the great tasks of preparing for the 11th SED Congress.

This party congress will work out the path for further shaping an advanced socialist society in the GDR, Harry Tisch said. In doing so, he pointed out in particular the successful and continuous realization of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of people and for the strengthening of peace on the basis of the all-round strengthening of socialism.

Herbert Mies explained the DKP's activities in preparing for its eighth party congress, which, on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Ernest Thaelmann, will convene in Hamburg 2-4 May 1986. In preparing for its eighth party congress, the DKP's policy and practice uses the slogan: "Stop the trend toward the right -- fight for disarmament, jobs, social security; strengthen the DKP."

Touching on the present complicated and tense international situation, they described as the most important task to support the USSR's peace initiatives and to fight more actively together with all peace-loving forces to strengthen peace and end the arms race, and to change toward constructive, mutually beneficial cooperation among the states with differing social systems.

The two sides pointed out that the moratorium proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles demands similar actions by the United States to open the way for effective results in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. The United States' plans for the militarization of space must be countered and nuclear weapons on earth limited and reduced, while preserving the equal status and the equal security of all concerned.

The historical obligation resulting from the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism 40 years ago must be met not just with words but mainly by a practical policy that ensures that war never again emanates from German soil.

Harry Tisch praised the resolute struggle of the DKP as a party of peace, work, and progress. He wished all members much success in realizing the party's tasks and aims.

Taking part in the talk, which was characterized by full agreement in all questions discussed, were, on the DKP side, Werner Cieslak and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Executive Committee, and Lothar Schuessler, the party committee's spokesman on economic and social policy. Harry Tisch was accompanied by Werner Heilmann and Annelis Kimmel, members of the FDGB National Executive Committee Presidium.

PRC VICE PREMIER LI PENG CONCLUDES VISIT

Visits International Fair

LD300051 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng today visited the Budapest International Fair. He viewed our vehicles with special interest. Even today some 15,000 Csepel trucks run in distant China. The vice premier said that his present visit convinced him that significant improvements have been made since earlier deliveries, and this means better quality too.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you see possibilities for larger scale purchases of vehicles from Hungary?

[Li peng in Chinese, fading to Hungarian translation] There is such a possibility, particularly if we can get a suitable price, a price suitable for both sides. The Chinese market is large and so are the demands of transportation. There is a need for efforts on both sides.

Varkonyi Receives Qian Qichen

LD292018 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, currently visiting Hungary as member of the delegation accompanying Vice Premier Li Peng, in Budapest Wednesday.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska also held talks with the Chinese politician on Hungarian-Chinese relations and current international issues.

Li Peng Meets Lazar, Nemeth

LD311055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar have received Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng. At the meeting held at the headquarters of the Central Committee in Budapest the two sides discussed possibilities for further developing Hungarian-Chinese ties and exchanged opinions concerning the international situation.

At the exchange of views held at parliament building it was pointed out that the Geneva talks played an important role in halting unfavorable trends and it is important that they should have a successful conclusion.

It was held that bilateral relations are stable and are regulated by agreements. Our country considers it significant that cooperation should also be well-founded in the long term; it is therefore important to sign an agreement to this effect as well.

Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that further opportunities exist for the development of economic ties. Both meetings were attended by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD011700 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] A Hungarian-Chinese foreign trade agreement has been signed. It is to remain in force till the end of the decade. The document was signed in the parliament building by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Vice Premier Li Peng. This act concluded the Hungarian-Chinese economic talks and the Chinese delegation has left Budapest.

In the course of the talks the two sides informed each other on the introduction of measures for the development of economic management and stated that the experiences of the other country could be utilized and are valuable for both. They expressed the intention to develop trade through active market research. Hungary is to participate in the implementation of Chinese development programs and joint efforts will be expanded in the spheres of agriculture, health, and education.

Li Peng Interview

LD020329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From "168 Hours" program]

[Excerpts] Recently many and varied Chinese delegations have visited Hungary and the other European socialist countries. If my knowledge is correct, however, no deputy prime minister has yet made such a visit. Li Peng, coming from the GDR and Poland, held talks in Budapest this week, and this month a Chinese delegation on the deputy premier level will visit the Soviet Union, too. Budapest Radio correspondent Jozsef P. Szabo has interviewed Li Peng.

[Begin recording] [Szabo] Li Peng is vice premier of the State Council, in other words, deputy premier. In this post he is a man who has traveled the world, who has visited Western Europe, Africa, and Japan. During recent weeks he held talks in three European socialist countries, the GDR, Poland and in our homeland.

[Li Peng in Chinese, fading into translation] We have managed to carry out thorough exchanges of views in the three countries about international issues and bilateral relations. Naturally, economic questions stood at the focus of negotiations. In Warsaw and in Budapest we have signed long-term cooperation agreements for the 1986-1990 period. In Berlin we had preparatory talks and we will soon sign a similar long-term agreement. In this way our economic, technical-scientific cooperation will most certainly be placed on stable foundations with all three countries.

[Szabo] Li Peng greatly appraised what he had seen and then spoke about specially and in detail the places he visited and the things he saw here in Hungary. For example, the Chinese guest liked very much what he experienced in the Raba wagon and machine factory in Gyor.

[Li Peng] Relations between China and Hungary are good and we hope that fraternal relations will develop further. According to the long-term agreement signed we will deliver textile goods and light industry products in return for trucks, steel products, electric industry goods and cable equipment. We hope that bilateral trade turnover will significantly increase in the next 5 years.

[Szabo] What will the volume of this year's exchange of goods be?

[Li Peng] The trade turnover will expand, in comparison with 1984, by 170 percent: it will be 656,000,000 Swiss francs. We, on the Chinese side, in the future, too, will do everything for the expansion of relations. In addition to the exchange of goods we would like the exchange of technology and experiences as well as cultural and other contacts to develop further. In this regard I would like to emphasize that we are optimistic.

[Szabo] Are you satisfied with your visit to Budapest, or what is it with which you are not satisified?

[Li Peng] There is no question of dissatisfaction, not even with the busy program either. [end recording]

MTI Summarizes Visit

LD011910 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI) -- The Chinese delegation led by Vice Premier Li Peng that visited Hungary from May 27 to June 1 on the invitation of Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, concluded its visit here.

Jozsef Marjai and Li Peng discussed topical international political, economic and financial questions and informed each other in depth on their countries' situation and practical aims of the socialist construction work. They informed each other also on measures taken and planned in their countries for further improvement of the economic management system and established that the experiences gained by either party can be useful and valuable for the other.

Reviewing bilateral relations and the state of commercial, economic and technical-scientific cooperation in particular, the politicians established that contacts between the economic management organizations and companies of the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRC have considerably expanded recently and successfully promoted the realization of the two countries' aims. They underlined the importance of high-level talks in expanding and strengthening bilateral relations. Jozsef Marjai and Li Peng considered that through the identification of new cooperation opportunities and the elaboration of concrete tasks the present visit of the Chinese delegation powerfully contributed to the expansion of contacts between the two countries.

The politicians appreciated particularly the rapid growth of bilateral trade in the recent years and noted with satisfaction that the planned 1985 trade turnover is 1.5 times as big as last year's. Hungary buys from China mainly consumer goods and some important basic materials and China imports from Hungary engineering products. The parties expressed the intention to gradually expand the range of goods exchanged with products necessary for the other national economy.

It was confirmed that Hungary is to participate in some Chinese development and reconstruction programmes and cooperation in agriculture, health and education is to be expanded. It was stressed that the expansion of technical-scientific contacts played a major role in long-term cooperation.

The 1986-1990 foreign trade agreement, signed on Saturday by Jozsef Marjai and Li Peng, creates foundations for the further development of the economic and commercial cooperation of the two countries.

During his stay in Hungary the head of the Chinese delegation met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

Li Feng held talks with Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, ministers Istvan Hetenyi of finance, Zoltan Juhar of home trade, Laszlo Kapolyi of industry, Jeno Vancsa of agriculture and food, and Peter Veress of foreign trade, as well as with Pal Tetenyi, president of the National Technical Development Committee, and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Deputy Premier Li Peng held discussions also with leading Hungarian economists, visited several industrial and agricultural plants, the Budapest International Fair, a large department store and several touristical sights.

The members of the Chinese delegation held talks with their Hungarian colleagues.

The Chinese delegation left Hungary on Saturday. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai and present was also the Chinese ambassador to Hungary Ma Lie.

MARJAI MEETS FRG CHANCELLERY OFFICE OFFICIAL

LD301347 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- Peter Lorenz, parliamentary state secretary of the Chancellery Office of the FRG, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. At Ferihegy airport Peter Lorenz met Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister. Present at the airport was Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary.

Peter Lorenz met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The two politicians exchanged views on some issues of world policy and world economy, East-West relations, and the state of bilateral relations.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD302107 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI) -- A Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Leticia Herrera, first vice-president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua and general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Sandinist committees set up for the defence of the revolution, visited Hungary, May 26-30, on the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF).

The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with the negotiating group of the PPF National Council, headed by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay. The sides surveyed the possibilities of the further development of friendly and broadening [as received] cooperation between the two organizations, and topical international affairs, with special regard to the situation in Nicaragua and Latin America. After the talks the parties signed an agreement on cooperation serving the further deepening of friendship between the two peoples and the two organizations.

Leticia Herrera met Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, Peter Emod, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, Sandor Jakab, president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and Ilona Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council.

The Nicaraguan delegation left Budapest on Thursday.

PZPR ECONOMIC REFORM CONFERENCE HELD AT POZNAN

Conference Begins

LD311207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The party economic conference in Poznan is the top story in domestic news today. So, over to Poznan at the start of this news bulletin:

[First unidentified reporter] Welcome to the Poznan Palace of Culture. It was here that the national party economic conference opened its deliberations at 0900. The film hall of the palace is decked out with white and red flags bearing the state emblem. Behind the presidium platform is the conference's policy slogan "High effectiveness is the foundation for the country's socioeconomic development."

Taking part in the conference are more than 500 delegates, including secretaries of factory party committees, activists of workers' self-management enterprises and of trade unions, and directors and scientists.

Representatives of the supreme party and state authorities are in attendance, including Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee. Right now a plenary discussion is in progress.

The purpose of the 3-day conference is to carry out a comprehensive assessment of implementation so far of the economic reform and of its results. The proposals that come up in the conference will be used to draw up amendments in those economic mechanisms which have turned out to be least effective in economic practice and which are slowing down the process of economic reform at more than 350 industrial factories by teams of experts and by the [word indistinct] aktiv at these factories.

Today's conference was opened by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee. He greeted the delegates and the invited guests and also stressed the importance of the 2-day session of this economic forum. He said: The party is the initiator of the reform and it will not run out of determination to continue the process of economic transformations.

Next, reports were delivered by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Minister Wladyslaw Baka, plenipotentiary of the government for economic reform matters.

[Second unidentified reporter] "The Tasks in streamlining the Functioning of the Economy in Line With the (?Concept) of Socioeconomic Development for the 1986-90 Period" is the title of the report delivered by Kazimierz Barcikowski. After discussing [words indistinct] Kazimierz Barcikowksi stressed the role of the party in the work and implementation of the economic reform in accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Further on in his speech Barcikowski said the following, among other things: The introduction of the reform favored the process of normalization at factories in the country. Important socioeconomic processes are being carried out at factories, together with the implementation of the reform. The party has restored its position, trade union and self-management organizations are being created, and the highly-desirable filling in of the social space at factories [as heard] has been and is taking place. The results of the implementation of the 3-year plan [words indistinct] confirm the effectiveness of the adopted solutions. Kazimierz Barcikowski also drew attention to the weaknesses up to now:

The lack of market and economic equilibrium, the poor performance of investment processes, the low rate at which scientific, technological and organizational (?progress) are being introduced, and the need to regain more quickly the export capacities of the economy and to improve the industrial organization. He stressed that where the implementation of general social aims is concerned, the working conditions and human relations at factories are of exceptional importance. Referring to the tasks of the coming years, he said that our economy will be passing a particularly difficult test. This is why all economic, technical, and organizational solutions should be examined from the point of view of how they serve, or do not serve, the qualitative transformations in production and management.

Minister Wladyslaw Baka, the government plenipotentiary for economic reform matters, discussed in his speech the effects so far of implementation of the reform and the directions for streamlining its mechanisms over the next few years. While appreciating positive tendencies, he said [words indistinct] unsolved matters and negative phenomena that are impeding the progress of the whole economy. It is exceptionally important to ask how much the assessment of the successful development of the economic situation [words indistinct]. He stressed that the rapid solution of many problems is dependent to a large extent on consistent revamping of the conditions under which [words indistinct].

After the speech by the minister for economic reform matters, a plenary discussion got underway. Right now the third speech is in progress and we shall be discussing the first speeches in our next broadcast.

Barcikowski Report

LD312232 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpts] Welcome ladies and gentlemen. I invite you to watch an atypical edition of the "government monitor," which has made a brief trip to Poznan in connection with the party and economic conference underway in this town. The head of the party and government opened the conference, after which he gave the floor to Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary, who delivered the introductory report.

[Begin Barcikowski recording] Esteemed comrades: As Comrade Jaruzelski announced, the conference is devoted to the improvement of the economic reform and management. The time is ripe for this. We have been implementing the reform for 3 years. Thus a certain amount of experience has been amassed, while the issues that require solution during a new stage of the country's economic life are more clearly visible today. The moment corresponds to the state of affairs [as heard]. This is how things look today, the last year of implementation of the 3-year plan, the last year of public discussion of that assumptions of the 5-year and 10-year plans.

Let us remember that the economy must enter a new phase of development in line with the rigorous demands of management to ensure the proper use of increased resources -- for instance, for investment projects -- and make the whole economic system more effective. This is an essential precondition for the restoration of economic equilibrium, to better satisfy the needs of the public, and for the comprehensive development of Poland. This should be our point of departure when considering the projected changes to our orchestration of the economic reform during the coming years. When we state today that the reform has become a fact, that there is no going back on it, this does not mean at all that we consider all the individual measures of the reform to be final ones not requiring any verficiation.

It does mean, however, that we have entered into a system in which there is no going back, from which there is no return for many reasons to the old order allocation system without incurring losses and social complications. At the same time, this means that in the process, to shape the system of management to observe the principles, one must improve the instruments and adapt them to the tasks of a changing reality. One would have to deem it a marvel were the situation one in which all the individual solutions introduced in the conditions of 1982 had proved to be the best possible ones.

Introduction of the management reform has furthered the process of normalization in plants and in the country, but the initial situation of acute tension and later the divisions in work forces, which were maintained for longer, lessened in an evident way the positive consequences of the reform. The reform was our great challenge to mass activity in the field of the economy. It gave new opportunities for work forces to take part in management. This is why, of course, it met with opposition from the opponents of socialism, with their call for nonparticipation, for boycott of the reform, and for bad work. It is a historic truth that the majority of the working class and the technical intelligentsia did not respond to the slogans of the opponents; but we paid the price of the dilemmas, hesitation, and wait-and-see attitudes, which we had to contend with and which occur to this day still. Let us recall those months, not just for the sake of remembering but to state with justification that if we have that period behind us, the help from the Soviet Union played an important role, as did the socialist countries' aid to us in our difficulties. But what was decisive was the ability of our cadres, directors, managers and the aware segment of the work forces, which, utilizing the powers emerging from the reform, kept the factories going so as to restore their production gradually to the earlier achieved level.

We owe those people the highest recognition and respect. They tackled a difficult task, but that task is being carried out and the reform has its share in that. Only very confident people can say that if there had been orders then, production could have been higher without the reform. Maybe, but it would have been harder to (?arrive at an) agreement. Let us also take into account that, together with the implementation of the reform, important sociopolitical processes were taking place in work forces. The PZPR was rebuilding its standing, gradually regaining the ability to lead work forces and to increase socialist political activity among work forces. [end recording]

In the next part of his speech, Kazimierz Barcikowski discussed the processes of electing self-governments in workplaces. Self-government should be a permanent and constructive component of enterprise management, the speaker said. He went on to recall the process of creating the trade unions, of such great importance for the operation of workplaces. He then spoke about the 3-year plan to stabilize the economy. He said: We remember the great skepticism which accompanied the decision to accept and implement the plan.

Moreover, that skepticism could then find an easy justification. Now, it is clear that the 3-year plan's basic production targets will be reached or even exceeded. There are various opinions on whether the reform has helped to implement the plan. The fact that the plan is being fulfilled shows that the reform at least did not hamper it. The speaker then continued:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] The weakness that considerably influences the efficiency of economic mechanisms is the persisting lack of economic balance, first of all in the market. There has been considerable improvement in this sphere, market supplies are much better today, and the rate of inflation is being gradually reduced, but reaching the balance is still a task to be achieved.

Looking for solutions to that problem, on no account can we exclude a social factor, that is, ignore the social effects of suggested solutions in the sphere of people's income and price policy. However difficult it may be, the state must have the influence to shape people's income and link it with the growth of production, and the state must take care of economically weaker groups. The state also cannot give up its control of staple goods prices and shape a price policy that would gradually bring prices to economically justified levels, but without threatening the living standards of the main social groups.

As it has already been announced, the new 5-year plan should bring growth in real wages as part of an attempt to reach economic balance.

Promoting exports, and the influence of foreign trade and repayment commitments on our economy, were raised many times in the discussions preceding today's meeting. We are vitally interested in increasing trade with socialist countries as a practical measure in the process of integration of the Polish economy within CEMA. Active trade in capitalist markets is indispensable to secure the necessary imports for the Polish economy and to secure debt servicing to a reasonable extent. Some activists at managerial level often raise the matter of organization of industry. We believe that it is necessary to increase the possibilities to apply flexible organizational solutions, and thus also give economic units freedom of decision in this respect.

One should also rule out any possibility of increasing the administrative and bureaucratic apparatus under the slogan of setting up new organizational units.

During the next 5-year period our economy will have to pass a special test of its capacity for progressive -- ergo, effective -- management. The injunction to maximize production on the basis of limited raw and other materials has never before been as absolute as it will be during the coming years. We will only be able to improve the living standards of the public and ensure the country's development inasmuch as we make better use of the extremely limited resources in our possession. That is why all economic and technological solutions, including those that come under the reform, must be considered, looking at whether or not they serve to promote qualitative changes in production and in management and whether or not they serve to dynamize the qualitative processes in the enterprise.

Both observation from without and research into the views of the work forces show that our work with people, our ability to manage the relations between people, and our ability to involve people in the affairs of the enterprise are assessed none too highly. Whether this is music to our ears or not, one must say that there is still too much behavior and too many decisions which slight people and hurt their dignity. This manifests itself most sharply perhaps in the conflicts that occur during the introduction of new wage systems. It is a generally known truth that the new systems begin to function smoothly where their introduction has been preceded by a good deal of internal work and detailed discussion with the work force, and where they gain the understanding and support of the aktiv of the enterprise. Where people neglect to do this, problems begin following the formal introduction of the system. On such occasions agreements also emerge, smoothing out the rough edges, but in a tense atmosphere of hurt pride, an so on and so on.

Some of our chieftains are of the opinion that it one did not have self-management or trade unions, one could simply issue instructions and everything would be fine. After the experiences we have had, such beliefs are now obviously the relics of a very remote past and must be eliminated from one's range of arguments. It is not permissible for us to push people away when it is in the interests of the enterprise and society for them to be engaged in the general, the socialist cause.

Comrades, internal relations within the enterprise must be at the center of attention of the party organizations and of all our comrades, regardless of their professional function. This is the way to strengthen the party's links with the work force and to combat hostile activity effectively. Here one has to remember that the plans for the economic reform were born in our party's ranks and among the activists of the people's state. There have been a couple of attempts in the past to introduce solutions diverging to a greater or lesser degree from the order-allocation system.

Each time those attempts were given up and there was a return to the old system. There was not enough resolve and determination, but neither was there enough patience, necessary to work out new practical solutions and to get rid of what was not a success and to substitute it with new solutions instead.

The return to the old system was seemingly easy and cheap. Everyone knew the old and on one had to learn anything. Though they seemed cheap, those returns, however, were very expensive. The party paid the cost of returns with a diminishing of its own political credibility and the demoralization of cadres who no longer felt confident that what had been started would be carried out, finished, and accounted for. The results of that are known only too well and there is no point to come back to that again, either in theory or practice.

The party began the current reform in a most difficult period for itself. It succeeded in defending its socialist nature against hostile attempts to eliminate central planning, to allow free play of economic forces, and finally to reprivatize social property, which in fact was proposed.

Solutions that have been applied conform to the requirements of central planning as well as the independence of enterprises, creating new possibilities for the development of employee initiative. We must not repeat the mistake of impatience; persistent action is needed, teaching party and nonparty members about the new possibilities the reform has created for them and the economy, and building long-lasting foundations to strengthen the people's state.

We must not, as a party, make the mistake of excessive expectations, or demands, charging the young reform with responsibility for persistent old problems, unsolved, in fact, for years. On the contrary, the vitality of these old problems proves that we must deal with them firmly and solve them only on the basis of the reform.

Our party's committees and organizations have contributed to a large extent in the initial period to introduction of the reform in enterprises. They should still actively participate in its implementation, supporting all worthwhile initiatives. Care to give the work force a good briefing on the economy and the problems of the enterprise whould be regarded as one of constant, priority tasks. Our party's echelons and organizations should ensure the fulfillment of enterprise plans, and their compatibility with the enterprise's nature and social needs. The party, because of its leading role in the state, is competent to represent these local issues, both local issues and national ones, and to find solutions adequate to general social interests. It concerns both the country and the enterprise alike.

In our search for ways to manage the economy that fit the current level of development, we are not alone. In fact, all European socialist countries look for, or have already introduced, changes in the system of management. Regardless of differences in practical solutions, this search results from the need to dynamize development, to increase the effectiveness of management, and to speed up scientific and technological progress. Just as up to now, we should also in the future thoroughly examine the experiences of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in this respect. Knowledge of new solutions will be necessary to develop mutual economic and scientific and technological cooperation.

Active participation by our economic management activists is needed to implement decisions of the CEMA summit and the intergovernmental Polish-Soviet agreements.

It would be an unforgivable mistake if we did not take up and use the possibilities to broaden the channels of cooperation being opened.

Esteemed comrades, our meeting will live up to its task if, through proposals and recommendations, it contributes to an improvement in the management of the economy. It will also fulfill its tasks if it encourages action and increases confidence in the economic measures of the party people, trade union activists, and management cadres. Let us profit from the difficult experiences of the most difficult years behind us to dynamize the economy in the years ahead. [end recording]

2d Day of Proceedings Opens

LD010905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Good morning, here at the Poznan Palace of Culture the 2d day of deliberations of the national party-economic meeting began a moment ago. The proceedings were opened by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Chairmen of teams which yesterday discussed particular issues have begun delivering their reports. Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the first team, is speaking now. That is all for now.

Team Discussions Reported

LD011023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Here in the great hall of the Poznan Palace of Culture, plenary proceedings of the national party-economic meeting began today with reports by chairmen of teams, which yesterday afternoon and evening were deliberating in Poznan enterprises.

Zbigniew Madej reported the discussion in the first team. A dozen or so people took part in the discussion there. The team was dealing with matters of adapting the economic mechanisms to the general outline of development in 1986-1990. Most of the participants in the discussion emphasized the necessity of securing a set of economic tools and norms to make implementation of the most important and social goals easier and quicker.

During the proceedings in the second team, which were reported by Bogdan Glinski, 12 people took the floor. Their speeches dealt with increasing the efficiency of central management of the economy and with consolidating the role of the central plan. This second thread was predominant in the works of the team. Attention was also drawn to the need for proper, that means quick, circulation of information, which at present often reaches enterprises too late.

The third team discussed rationalization and stabilization of the economic system of an enterprise. Jan Kolodziejczak, who reported the team's work, emphasized the need for a greater stability of principles. [as heard] He spoke about the need for a more flexible credit system. It must not be easy credit, but available to those who manage effectively or introduce innovation. Enterprises want the center to be strong and resolute, Jan Kolodziejczak said in conclusion.

Andrzej (?Foremniak) reported the discussion in the fourth team, which dealt with labor productivity, price and wage policy, and market balance. The significance of a proper wage policy was particularly emphasized. Wages must be closely related to the quantity and quality of work. Relatively little was said about prices. It is worth mentioning that some of the voices stressed the need for an attempt to achieve price equilibrium whereever possible.

Wincenty Chmielewski reported on the work of the fifth team. The team dealt with issues of scientific and technological progress, modern production, and quality. A dozen or so speakers took the floor. It was emphasized during the discussion that the modernizing trend is not strong enough in industry. Up to now, economic solutions which reduced the possibilities for financing progress did not contribute to the utilization of innovations.

The fifth team [as heard] discussed pro-export trends in the national economy. The work of this team was reported by Ryszard (?Kapusto). Among many proposals and suggestions concerning changes in the economic system of foreign trade, a proposal for setting up a bank to support the development of exports is worth mentioning. At present Czeslaw (?Stromek) is reporting the work of the seventh team. That is all for now.

Further on Team Discussions

LD011325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Here in Poznan, where the national party-economic meeting is being held, the reports on the work of teams dealing with particular issues has come to an end. At the moment, the sixth subsequent speech in the plenary discussion is in progress.

Let us go back to the teams, as we ended our previous report with the work of the sixth team. The seventh team, chaired by Czeslaw Skowronek, dealt with issues of material management. The report emphasized, inter alia, that shortages of raw materials and fuels will be with us for many years to come and we must be aware that there is no way around this other than effective use of resources. Obstacles were reduced by the reform, but not removed. Still, we use more raw and other materials per production unit than in 1978, and raw materials have become relatively cheaper [as heard] than some years ago. The creation of an economic mechanism to influence saving on fuels and energy, and raw and other materials was suggested during the discussion. The need to further curtail the rationing of materials for production, due to better supplies, was emphasized.

Janusz Patorski reported on deliberations in the seventh team [as heard] In brief, social awareness and economic education, with which the team was dealing, are still being underestimated as the factors which should support positive socioeconomic changes in our country. After reporting the results of team deliberations, the plenary discussion has been resumed.

Messner Report

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[Report by Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, at conclusion of PZPR economic conference in Poznan on 1 June -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the national party economic conference is approaching its end. The 2-day proceedings fully proved that the decision to convene the conference was correct.

The economic reform, from the beginning of its implementation, was subject to many evaluations, analyses, and comments. The current assessment, after the 3-year period of experiences is, no doubt, the most thorough. The discussion before the conference, as described by General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the beginning of our conference, already resulted in multifaceted output, which confronts points of view of various groups and millieus, broadens the objective outlook on the state of the economy, and allows the working out of directions for further action. The conference has gathered a large amount of output in the form of assessments, conclusions, and proposals. They are contained in the speeches delivered during the plenary debate in this hall, in the issue teams, and in the reports incorporated into the protocol. The whole material of the conference will be thoroughly analyzed and used by appropriate government bodies in the work on the concrete form of economic principles, mechanisms, and tools. This work will be carried out in close association with the planning work and will have to be finished simultaneously with it, according to the previously established deadlines.

The solutions adopted in the sphere of economic mechanisms should serve the implementation of socioeconomic aims contained in the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. Against this background the choice of economic mechanisms should be analyzed. They are not, as has been said on several occasions, ends in themselves. It is indispensable to link them closely with an economic policy that has been worked out and that has a substantive development strategy. They must be subordinated in the sphere of implementation of economic equilibrium and efficiency of management.

In such a presentation of the issue there is an answer to those who are trying to give priority to reform mechanisms over social policy. On the contrary, they are very useful, or one can even say, necessary, for its effective implementation. These mechanisms, however, do not make a choice of a strategy and of aims for us. They will not relieve the party and the bodies of the socialist state from the responsibility for the current and future form of the economy and the well-being of its citizens.

That is why the party, at its ninth congress, raised the issue of reforms, including also economic reform.

Comrade Tomczewski from the Katowice Steelworks also spoke of this today. These statements have weighty consequences, for out of them emerges the need to strengthen the role of the center in programming and running economic processes and in overseeing the functioning of the economic organisms. Modifications to the principles and mechanisms of the reform should ensure a more effective implementation of the economic policy goals. This was also discussed in this auditorium, and yesterday in particular, in the second group. Nevertheless, this cannot mean a return to the methods commonly known as those of command and allocation. We will make sure of this. It is worth pointing out, incidentally, that all proposals to streamline our economy are obviously of importance and significance. They must be treated with great caution and worked on attentively. But, as an example, of late, proposals have been mooted in various quarters to the effect that an economic committee of the Council of Ministers should be set up with a specific range of powers. Without for the moment considering the substantive arguments regarding the justifications for setting up such a committee, it is worth pointing out that this could be the first step in returning to running the country by command and allocation. One must remember [words indistinct] from around the fifties and its functions.

When it comes to accelerating production and increasing the effectiveness of economic management, it becomes absolutely essential to strengthen the independence of the enterprise and its initiative and responsibility for the results it achieves. The current conference has confirmed the correctness of this trend in activity once again.

Reforming the system whereby the economy functions is a difficult and complex social process. This is because the changes being carried out do not just affect financial and economic principles and instruments but also affect social attitudes and modes of behavior. They should be prompted by upbringing work and ideological, propaganda, and organizational activity, and not just by economic regulations. An assessment of the effects of 3 years of implementation of the economic reform was also given in the introductory reports. There is no need to reiterate their judgements. However, two statements are of key significance in working out the directions in which the reform is to be improved. The first is that the reform, in stimulating the initiative of the enterprises, in teaching them to think in economic terms, and in making it easier for them to adapt to the drastic and difficult circumstances in which the Polish economy found itself has indubitably contributed to increasing production and labor productivity and has had a positive influence on the general economic results of the years 1983-4 and even -- as we can already state -- on this part of 1985.

There has also been a significant socialization of management processes, an event of considerable importance. This was confirmed by statements in the course of the discussion yesterday and today. However, so far the impact of the reform mechanisms on improving management efficiency has been too weak. The perfecting of the reform instrumentation in the coming quinquennium must be clearly directed at achieving fundamental improvements in management efficiency.

The following should be deemed as the basic determinants for perfecting the economic reform during those years: First, strengthening the role of the center in programming and steering economic processes and in controlling the functioning of economic units. The discussion at this conference fully confirmed this line of action. Second, closely relating the reform mechanism to the objectives of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 and to conditions of its implementation. And third, strengthening interest in enterprises self-dependence, initiative, and responibility for defining the directions of their development in accordance with the objectives of the central plan and for the economic effects of their actions.

Esteemed colleagues. One of the main tasks guaranteeing strengthening the role of the central plan and perfecting the mechanisms which lead to consistency between the enterprise plans and the objectives of the central plan, the discussion of this is at present of the greatest importance. [sentence as heard] This issue is being raised. It has also been widely discussed during this conference. But prior to the conference it was discussed at many meetings and enterprises, too. Consistency between enterprise plans and the assumptions of the central plan, and in some areas at least directional concurrence, should become one of the basic criteria for evaluating the management of individual economic units by their founding bodies.

Speeding up scientific and technical progress and increasing the dynamics of innovation are an essential condition for improving management efficiency and modernizing production. Both the supply of new solutions from scientific units and the industry's scientific and technological base and the producers' absorptive power for innovation must undergo a manifold increase. As emphasized at the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, increasing expenditures on the entire field of science and technology and increasing gradually its share in the national income to 3 percent in 1990 -- perhaps even higher if conditions permit, depending on implementation -- is inevitable.

A do or die issue for us is exports and significantly increasing and improving their effectiveness -- and that is not exports for any old price. There was a generally prevailing view in the discussion that Poland's participation in the international division of labor is still remote from its potential in that area.

Much has been done in that sector within the last few years, especially in the reorientation of economic cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, in the direction of extending socialist economic integration among the CEMA states.

An expression of this reorientation is the long-term cooperation programs which have been established or are being prepared. It has also been stressed that increased exports are an essential condition for solving the debt problem that is weighing our economy down. It is one of the real developmental barriers, not only within the coming 5-year period. This debt lowers the national income for distribution and has a bearing on the standard of living of society. An additional difficulty in this field, in solving this problem, is unfortunately the continuing lack of full normalization in financial-credit relations with the countries of the second payments area. These are well-known truths. There has, however, up to now been a lack of sufficiently effective mechanisms ensuring a growth in the extent and quality of export production. It emerges from questionnaires distributed among management cadres that about 40 percent of the enterprises polled, and by the same token management cadres, have no opinion about the effectiveness or lack of effectiveness of the current proexport mechanisms in force, because they are not exporters to either the first or second payments area. This is, unfortunately, a very worrying index.

These problems were underlined yesterday in particular by Comrade Wierzba, director of Befama in Bielsko, in team six. Befama is, incidentally, a good exporter, sometimes contrary to the interests of our textile industry. This was discussed today too. For there to be a considerable increase in exports, there must be many kinds of means. One should include among them the creation of system conditions for training in Polish export specializations, particularly in fields with a relatively high technical and technological standard. It can be promoted by a system of financial support of proexport investment and also by the possibility of bringing the implementation of selected proexport investments under the government orders system.

It is still essential to rationalize the use of exports. The system of enterprises' self-financing in foreign currency must be strengthened and extended.

Esteemed assembly, Poland has rich cadres of working people. An overwhelming majority of them are young, educated cadres, well-prepared for work in conditions of rapid civilizational and technical progress. On the other hand, however, we know to what an insufficient extent this great capital has been used. Bad work organization, poor discipline, poor use of working time: These are diseases which have been destroying our economy for a long time and which we have not been able to remedy for years, not even in the conditions of the economic reform.

In the years 1986-90, better management of labor resources and an improved use of working time are essential conditions for economic growth and ensuring an improvement in our living conditions.

We consider essential to link means of economic influence with a restrictive compulsion to improve work discipline and quality, with the application of economic sanctions for bad work, for shirking and slovenliness, for drunkenness, and, finally, for poor quality. Disrespect for work, since work is the fundamental social oblication, is the most dangerous disease. Without doubt, over the past 2 years labor productivity has increased considerably. Professor Tymouski, however, cited enough comparative data yesterday, characterizing the distance between us and many other countries of the world. This simply must not be tolerated any longer.

Of the possible solutions, one must mention curtailing the legal foundations for giving sickness certificates; making it obligatory for institutions which cause the unjustified absence of a worker from his work to refund the losses thereby incurred; tightening

the regulations for calculating sick benefits; developing the piecework system; introducing the obligation for employees leaving their jobs to cover the cost of losses incurred by workplaces; and so on.

Setting the whole wages system to rights takes on a particular significance. It is vital to complete work on the central incomes policy, including wages. Many criticisms have been voiced about the State Incentives Fund [FAZ] even the statement that some people tremble at the very mention of FAZ. I understand that this trembling is characteristic of people who work in enterprises and who work at the central level too, particularly in the Ministry of Labor and Wages. This is indeed a problem which we must solve together. Regardless of detailed solutions, the essence of its functioning should be -- the essence, I stress -- not FAZ, but the essence -- should be maintained. The principle of making wage increases depend on work results should be implemented in the sphere outside material production as well. Assests for remuneration -- and this is an element fo the (?supply) system should be formed in (?relation) to the planned remuneration in the material sphere on the basis of norms agreed separately for individual sectors of that sphere.

The introduction of what awareness, particularly the introduction of a proproduction awareness, requires essential activeness by social organizations, mainly the trade unions. The declaration of the leadership of the trade union movement, contained in yesterday's speech by Comrade Miodowicz, should be noted with satisfaction -- that they see their activity not just in the sphere of distribution but also in the sphere of production.

Esteemed comrades. There was a noticeably large amount of emotion, both in this hall and in the problem group discussions linked with prices. This is understandable when one considers account that prices, like wages, combine a purely economic function with social functions and bring the effects of management onto the plane of the population's living conditions.

In the past, within a peculiar economic philanthrooy, the public and social aspects of prices caused an artificial lowering of their level and the creation of an illusion of cheapness. As a result, they did not fulfill their informative function -- which is of great importance for every planning and administrative system -- of a parameter objectively conveying the true relationship between supply and demand, and the social costs of production. In 1982 we took steps in the direction of bringing prices closer to the social costs, to the level of balancing supply and demand. We will continue actions striving to restore for the prices their nature of sound data, consistenlty striving among others things, to making the prices realistic which, after all, is one of the conditions for efficient management.

At the same time, price decisions should, in a way, be conducive to balancing the economy and limiting inflation. Price policy is far too important an area for the socialist state not to have instruments appropriate for influencing its development. Practical solutions in this sphere must assume first a gradual expansion of the area where prices can be based on supply and demand relationships; second, a consistent broadening of the range of use of transaction prices [cena transakcyjna] in domestic consumers' and suppliers' settlements with foreign trade enterprises; and third and last, increasing the flexibility of price policy by improving the methods of administrative influence over these prices. However, first and foremost, it is necessary to see to it that the principles of price information in force are observed by everyone. This is a task not just for the Office of Prices or the State Prices Inspectorate which is subordinated to it. It is also a task for the founding bodies and self-managements in the enterprises producing the output.

Esteemed comrades, the fiscal policy, too, gives rise to much feeling and presents an opportunity for assessments and conclusions which are frequently contradictory. This feeling is understandable. The financial situation of an enterprise should reflect its condition, its development prospects, its social usefulness of its manufactured product, its attraction for those seeking employment at the enterprise, and so on. There is no need to emphasize that today this reflection is not as true as it should be in accordance with the reform precepts. No, unfortunately things are not like that. The financial results achieved by the enterprise are still not a faithful reflection of the contribution it makes to the country's economic development. How is one to decide, therefore, about sharing the financial resources between the budget and the enterprises?

The key to solving the problem must be further improvement in the banking and financial system in such a fashion that it will guarantee the balancing of the budget -- of course together with a policy of economic expenditure of budget means, and which will, at the same time, ensure the proper use of available means at the disposal of enterprises. It is not ture -- this is a further simplified view which functions in the universal circulation of economic thinking -- that all enterprises are poor. The situation in this respect is very varied. This differentiation results not only from different starting conditions, however important it is, but is also a result of a differnet style, of economizing, or of careless management of the financial means of the enterprise.

Incidentally, it is again worth mentioning that frequently those who are most careless claim that they are the most needy. Proposals of directions for perfecting system solutions are the result not only of our own experiences and thinking. In formulating them we were using the wealth of achievement of other socialist countries.

In recent months three groups of activists and organizers of the economy and an opportunity to get acquainted directly with an experiment introduced in the Soviet economy. The aims for perfecting the system are joint. This is of extraordinary significance, also for shaping and consolidating economic integration in socialist practice. One can say that in all socialist countries qualitative changes are taking place in the production forces, ensuring a breakthrough in the economic and social development of the country. The principles of the functioning of the economy are being perfected. This has been proved, apart from the Soviet experience, by experiences of other states of the socialist community, and in particular by Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. They occur in the sphere of investment activity, technological development, material economy, and mechanisms ensuring market equilibrium.

Esteemed comrades, our confernece has proved that a belief that there is no retreat from the reform has been implanted in the social counsciousness. In perfecting it we see one of the most important tools for high efficiency. It is inseparably written into the strategy or citizens. The awareness itself, however, is not enough. The reform makes it possible to set in motion social energy for the benefit of economic equilibrium, an increase in work efficiency, and accelerated development through improving the effectiveness of actions. This chance should be used in practice. The party and the government will support all signs of citizens' initiatives, social and institutional, which serve the achievement of fundamental economic aims.

Representatives of all groups who decide about the success of the reform are taking part in the conference. They jointly participate in the creation of its achievements. I think the trend for work drawn up through the preparations and the discussions has been defined during the present meeting. We the government should work out the final forms of its proposals relatively rapidly and submit them for the approval of the relevant state bodies. But success does not depend after all on principles alone.

Success depends on the practical work of concrete enterprises, on the party organizations at the enterprise, on the managerial staff, on the trade unions, and on the self-managements of the work forces. By way of constructive work, it is their allotted task to translate the general mechanisms into concrete actuality. There is an enormous area which has to be worked out. This calls for activity on the part of the cells, for active acceptance and involvement on the part of all employees, for constructive cooperation between the scientific milieus, and for a series of actions to be taken to mold the social awareness.

A good deal was said on this subject at the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. I really like the ring of the words of our female Comrade Zwiez from Radoskor. Forgive me if my quotation is inexact, but the comrade said among other things: There is no "they" here, only "us". This is the heart of the matter. What I am saying is not just for this occasion because we all know that this work will determine our prospects for development, our place in the international division of labor, and the degree to which the needs of society are met: to be blunt, it will determine the future of Poland.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD012156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1807 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at conclusion of PZPR economic conference in Poznan; on 1 June -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, allow me to concentrate on certain reflections of a sociopolitical nature. One should once more admit that this has been a good and useful conference. It has become, together with the national discussion that perceded it, a fundamental and thorough overview of processes of reforming our economy. The conference has proved the irreversibility of these processes, with a simultaneous abundance of improvement proposals. It has consolidated the belief that the reform, and so a direction toward intensification, is firstly a vivid need and a chance for overcoming difficulties and also a chance for the development of the Polish economy; and, secondly, that it is a regularity in the current stage of socialist construction in all countries. The dynamic processes occurring particularly in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries prove this.

Our reform, in its aims and its essence, is deeply socialist. It is the tools of the reform that are conducive to the fulfillment of fundamental assumptions of socialism, and should ensure in particular a resolute increase in social labor efficiency, which in the long-term and final outcome should also prove the superiority of socialism and a more effective observance of the principle: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work, and, finally, the active and direct participation of the working class and the working people in the process of managing enterprises and the economy of the whole country -- that is to say, the process of forming an awareness that one is the master there, which is a major school of socialization and self-management. I think that the alliance between the working class and the intelligentsia -- this synthesis of the resolutions and ideas of the 16th and 19th plenums -- could be observed against this backdrop, too, in a very specific way.

There are certain people and certain views -- often these are exploited by our opponents opponents -- proposing that we do not have any concept of how to overcome the difficulties, that we do not have any concepts of the long-term development of the economy. We do nave such concepts. All that is needed is a bit of time and, above all, goodwill, so that one can familiarize oneself with it, so that one can come to understand it.

I have here in mind, above all, the provisions of the plan for the years 1986-90, which are under public discussion at present.

I also have in mind the long-term program, forecasts reaching as far ahead as 1995; I have in mind the programs of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, reaching as far ahead as the year 2000. Those who have different and better ideas than those we present -- let them come forward and show them for we shall willingly make use of them.

The reform provides us with the instruments whereby the ideas can be implemented. It also provides us with the instruments for the implementation of these plans. The further improvements to the mechanisms of the reform arising from the conference will undoubtedly make it more efficient. But it is the implementation that will be decisive, as it after all affects everything. Thus there must be a sort of breakthrough in efficiency. It constitutes our great national obligation, the foremost task of the living generation of Poles. People were right to say during the conference that this ought to become a sort of social contract, and thus break through various inhibitions, resistances and psychological barriers. This is also an extraordinarily important aspect of national accord, understood not in the general sense but in the name of, and focussing on, the supreme economic and social tasks.

We are at a turning point. A sharp and downright brutal dilemma is taking shape. Either we break through to modernity, catch up with our times, consolidate our position in the European and world community and clearly improve the material and cultural welfare of the nation, or we will be left behind, bringing up the rear in Europe, and will be threatened by degradation, which in the social sense would mean a lamentable improverishment.

We have chosen exclusively the former road. We categorically reject the latter. This is not simply a declaration, a pious wish. We possess all the objective and subjective potential for development. This is confirmed by our current experiences in reforming, by our courage in introducing the reform during the depths of the crisis, under fire from internal and the external opponents through restrictions and pressures and despite their determination to implement their plans. And yet we have positive results in all. Irrespective of all the stumblings and difficulties, this is a marvel of sorts, a great success for Polish society, for working people, the working class, our party.

We can and must consolidate and extend it, enrich it in new experiences. It is not by chance that our conference is taking place in Poznan. Wielkopolska leads in the implementation of new management methods and is distinguished by high efficiency both in industry and in agriculture. There is also a reason of a historical nature: It was this very Poznan land which gave the finest examples of organic work. Frnakly, it has the force of a symbol -- of such great importance for today -- that the struggle for high efficiency was in this land a form of struggle for every thing Polish. May Polish today mean the highest efficiency. How is this to be achieved? That was precisely the main aim of our present meeting.

Here I would like to thank warmly the organizers of the conference, especially the hosts, the workforces and aktiv of the Poznan work enterprises which have offered us hospitality and facilitated the work of subject groups.

Today the economy has become the main arena of political struggle. There is a method to this madness, because it is madness to retard economic development. It is in this very field that the enemies of socialism want to block our development and to weaken Poland. That is why the attitude toward work, toward rational management and its reform is a particular guage of patriotic awareness and civic responsibility. All those sowing cynicism, apathy and despondency, whether they want to or not, whatever patriotic song and flag they employ, whatever vocabulary and symbol, objectively harm Poland.

At present we cannot pose the problem in terms of the ability of our fellow countrymen to do the job at hand; nor can we pose this problem in terms of the willingness of our compatriots to do it. This is because to deserve the name of a Pole, to really deserve it, our fellow countrymen simply have to get on with it.

The process of economic development, at its present stage, has two closely intertwined and mutually dependent aspects. The first aspect is one's loyalty to principles. The second aspect is the courage with which one implements the reforms.

The first aspect entails the following: the strengthening of socialist relations in production and in social justice writ large. It entails the guaranteeing of implementation of planned, strategic goals in the interests of the whole society. This includes, as has correctly been mentioned during the discussion, an approach to the economic tasks that views them as a path toward improvement of material well-being and, at the same time, as a path, parallel at the very least, with spiritual and cultural enrichment, toward the enrichment of one's life-style in the epoch of socialism. Finally, it entails the guaranteeing of the inspirational and leading role of the party in these processes.

The second aspect entails the following: The highest price is to be paid for initiatives and imaginativeness, even for sensible risks. It entails boldness in solving problems, combatting a blinkered, self-seeking mentality, of opportunistically going along with what is easy, and of something much worse, for it is at the expense of the interests of the whole society, the making of unjustified and even dishonestly obtained profits. This, too, even within the framework of the socialised economy, constitutes a specific form of parasitism.

The reform disturbed the stagnant waters. This is very valuable. There are, however, those who try to muddy these waters, to prey on self-management. Quite unjustified examples of bumptiousness and fictionality, of impermissible tricks and group machinations are beginning to make themselves felt.

Everybody believes the principles of efficient, rational management, counteracting preferential treatment and so-called connections and tolerance, are right and that their implementation is necessary. Everybody is terribly upset when it is otherwise. They demand consistency, determination, actions, punishment and the like. All this is very commendable, with one reservation -- that it should apply to and be binding on a colleague, superior or subordinate, but not oneself. This is one of our social diseases, one that calls for a special educational effort, and special care from our party.

The remarks I am making here are not directed only downward. That would be too easy. In fact, to a decreasing extent, some links of the central and middle apparatus have their own, not so small sins: laziness, indifference, bureaucratic tendencies, tendencies to multiply managerial and directorial posts excessively, the excuse of the alleged impossibility to react in the conditions of the reform, and at the same time a glaring neglect of control, supervision and personnel powers.

Also in this important area we shall make assessments and demands more stringent. All central authorities and middle links of the state and economic administration must be active executors of the reform and not bitterly pass comments on it. The reform should be an increasingly stronger structure, an ally and a stimulant of active and creative attitudes. The conference has pointed to many issues and solutions which when applied in a more consistent fashion, or corrected, should activate this role of the reform even more, and I would say, make it more effective.

The creative approach, comrades, presented in the discussion, but above all documented in life, in practice, lends the conviction that such expectations are realistic.

The conference has confirmed eloquently once again that everything depends on people. The reform provides the tools, people are to use them. The point is for the people to be aware of that task, to understand the essence and to approve the sense of the plans and measures, and so economic education is an organic part of the reform. Professionally well-trained people: This is the great role of the education system at all levels. Above all, it provides greater link with practice than up to now and gives an active response to practical requirements.

Finally, people must be active, creative and at the same time disciplined, conscientious and reliable. Cadre policy must be implemented from this angle, to impart clarity, openness, social approval for personnel solutions, a constant concern for good professional people; for a wide, accelerated path for young and talented people. I would like to stress at this point the proper, active use of the great army of engineers and economists, above all in the process of creative thought and of solving problems and bringing about organizational and technical progress. With this idea, it is vital to consistentely promote -- materially and morally, so as to lend prestige -- just this kind of creative activeness. The recent meeting with young, particularly productive creators showed how much is still to be done in this sector. There is a well-known saying: Leave well enough alone; but for the good to be good, it has to be better and better.

What we are doing today may prove to be an anachronism in 5 or 10 years, so one has has to make haste. That is why it is so important to look ahead, to prospect ahead, to make scientific forecasts; to be able to operationally adopt the best experiences. Here in Poland there is surely particular justification for the well-known aphorism: No man is a prophet in his own home or country. And yet there are quite a few such prophets, such people, such centers, such enterprises, such institutions, which are working, solving problems, in an above-average and innovative and highly effective fashion. Their number is growing. They are represented on a large scale here in this auditorium. The operational adoption of their experiences and hence the so-called levelling up, and above all the enforcing of this levelling and its use as a yardstick and an obligation also entails a refusal to tolerate being left behind, inertia and complaining.

We still have considerable reserves at our disposal -- deep reserves that call for time and considerable resources which must be released in the strategic dimension. These are, chiefly, the automation of plant machinery, including a determined acceleration of the production of machine tools, robotization, and so on. But there are also numerous rich, shallow and simple reserves.

This was spoken of, forcibly and to the point, by Professor Tymowski; for I think one ought to publish his speech in full and set about discussing it. I will restrict myself to only one aspect: the utilization of labor resources.

In a somewhat simplified way, one can illustrate the scale of the problem as follows: In socialist workplaces, about 11.5 million people collect wages. On average, 9.5 million people are at work. Absences are justified and unjustified. Taking into account the degree of use of time within the workplace, an estimated 7.6 million people are working. Deducting the time taken to produce goods and services of bad quality, fewer than 7 million people are working effectively. This is the measure of the reserve. So, we set the task to the entire cadre -- party, administrative, economic, from top to bottom: Use this reserve energetically and consistently.

Here in Poland, waste is currently regarded as a fact which strikes the eye directly, which is most evident and directly noticeable; but the most painful and costly form of waste is the failure to use machinery and installations. There are, of course, various difficulties and even basic obstacles.

We know and understand them; but there are also immense possibilities for better use, better management of these workshops, including a bolder, more flexible employment policy; a speeded-up organization of economic teams and above all, better organization and discipline -- discipline, discipline and more discipline.

We had a meeting yesterday with the party aktiv of the Cegielski plant. Emphasis was laid on these phenomena, as well as on the question of alcoholism -- the moral and social gangrene of today. We are also influenced by the meeting with children during our visit to the children's home. We saw children who were condemned to separation from their family as the result of that kind of degeneration. Let us today, on children's day, convey our warmest wishes to our young and aspire to the reform, which we are debating today, to serve also this growing Polish generation in the best possible way.

The reform as was frequently stressed here, is not child's play. We have to be untiring in eradicating sluggishness and various distortions but at the same time patient in awaiting the full results. Our flash of insight, or as somebody said here, shooting star, should be treated with great caution. The important thing is to consistently carry the cause of the reform to the end. We have to analyze thoroughly the fruits of the discussions preceding the conference and the conference itself, and to recast these into appropriate findings and tasks for every unit of political, state, economic and social life in our country, but, of course, without a glut of discussions and conferences which, as sometimes happens, amount to splitting hairs again and again, especially the lack of consistency in transforming their decisions into practice. Things that are generally valid are repeated hour after hour and then things go on just as before.

This must not happen to our conference and I am convinced that such a fate will not befall it. I expect that it will become a great stimulus for actions with even clearer prospects, with deeper conviction and with more energy, in a word, that it will be of great benefit for our economy and our country. We treat this as both a duty and a point of honor.

One of the particularly valuable features of our conference has been the large number of grades, milieus, and professions represented here. The most important thing however, is that at this forum we have been convinced once again that the process of coordinating the activities of the managerial boards, the self-managements, the trade union bodies, of crystallizing the stances of the party organizations, is of a lasting character. We ought to, and we will, strengthen this socialist alloy.

Comrades, today provides a suitable occasion to thank all the pioneers of the reform, its theorists and practitioners, its organizers and its executors, for their considerable labor in building up a concept, in working out instruments, in their implementation and correction, in realization and popularization; and to stress at the same time that despite everything this is merely the first stage. A decisive period lies ahead of us. I believe that we will accomplish its tasks with success, in the interests of our homeland and in the interests of socialist Poland. [applause]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES L'HUMANITE COMMENTATOR

AU311011 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 85 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 27 May, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, received editor Yves Moreau, political commentator for L'HUMANITE, the French Communist Party's newspaper.

In the course of their conversation several current problems in the work of the party and the present situation in the country were touched upon.

Denies Political Prisoners

AU030751 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, June 3 (AFP) -- Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his first interview with a Western newspaper today denied Poland held political prisoners, saying his government "did not want any".

Interviewed by the French Communist Party daily L'HUMANITE in Warsaw, Gen. Jaruzelski said that in Poland "nobody is either arrested or tried for his opinions." He said that this was the reason for last year's general amnesty.

But he admitted that there was still what he called a small group of "martyrs of the regime" -- or "professional" martyrs. The general said that their "numbers were inversely proportional to the noise made over them by Western propaganda." In addition, he said, there was "the case of particular individuals against whom, contrary to our hopes, we have been forced to take strict measures to defend law and order and maintain social calm."

(Three leaders of the banned Solidarity movement -- Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasynuik -- who were arrested in February face charges of directing an illegal organisation. But leading dissident Jacek Kuron had a three-month jail term, imposed for his role in a May Day counter demonstration, quashed on May 25).

Asked about Poland's economic situation today, he said: "After years of serious problems, it has reached a period of recovery ... It is true that we still face difficulties, even very great difficulties. The causes are complex and mainly stem from our history."

He pointed out that the country had suffered six million dead in World War II and 40 percent of its national wealth had been destroyed. He said that economic errors in the seventies, together with anti-communist activities in 1980-81, had led to "a total disorganisation of the economy and market." He evaluated the loss to Poland at "more than 15 billion dollars." But in the past 40 years Poland had started catching up with the West "and the past three years had been marked by a more dynamic development than in France. We have got over the worst."

General Jaruzelski came to power in December, 1981.

He denied there was any serious church-state conflict. He said that in 1984, nine times more Catholic priests had been ordained in Poland than in France, more than 1,000 churches were being built, a higher total than in all Western Europe, the Catholic Church put out 90 publications. Referring to the murder last year of pro-Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko, he pointed out that those responsible had been "severely punished according to the law."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR DOLE 31 MAY

AU311759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 31 Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, and Elizabeth Dole, secretary for transportation of the U.S., who visited Romania.

The U.S. senator conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu heartiest wishes from President Ronald Reagan of the United States. The guests expressed satisfaction at their visit in Romania which gave them the opportunity to examine new ways and means to amplify in future the relations between the two countries on multiple planes.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the U.S. President be conveyed best wishes. At the same time, the Romanian head of state cordially welcomed the guests and expressed the confidence that their Romanian visit would help develop the Romanian-American relations.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the good relations between Romania and the U.S. which have followed an upward course in recent year. The wish was stressed to further expand the Romanian-American collaboration in the political, economic, technological, cultural and other fields, to intensify the cooperation in production, to increase the volume of commercial exchanges, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of collaboration and understanding among nations.

The exchange of views on current international political issues disclosed the need for resolute action to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, toward a nuclear catastrophe, for the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all inter-state disputes. In this respect President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the most important issue now was to halt the arms race, nuclear above all, to pass to disarmament, remove the danger of a new world war and ensure peace in the world. The imperative need for highlighted, for steady efforts to be deployed by both parties so that the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States result in real accords leading to the halting of the emplacement of medium-range missiles, to removing all nuclear weapons from Europe and all over the world, to preventing and avoiding outer space militarization and dispelling the serious dangers hovering over mankind. It was considered that of outstanding importance would be the stay, as long as negotiations last, of new nuclear weapon development and deployment.

During the talk it was pointed out that parliaments and parliamentarians could and had to make an important contribution to the constructive settlement of contemporary world's complex issues, to the building of a climate of peace, detente, security, confidence and broad international collaboration. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, attended the interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Dole Meets Giosan, Journalists

AU311902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1985 -- The Republican majority leader in the Senate of the United States of America, Senator Robert Dole, who paid a visit to Romania with his wife, Elizabeth Dole, U.S. secretary of transportation, had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian parliament.

During the interview, they approached aspects of the growth of cooperation between the Grand National Assembly of Romania and the U.S. Congress, with a view to expanding Romanian-American collaboration. The guests from the USA also conducted talks with executive of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Romania.

Before leaving Bucharest, the U.S. senator made a statement for the representatives of the Romanian press. He underscored that, during the talks conducted during the interview he had been granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, they had approached questions relating to the two countries' ties, as well as the prospects to expand those relations to mutual benefit. The guest also pointed out that during his interview with the Romanian head of state they had also approached major aspects of the current international situation, highlighting the necessity of furthering dialogue both bilaterally and internationally.

ELENA CEAUSESCU MEETS PRC PRESIDENT'S WIFE

AU311933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/5/1985 -- Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, met on May 31 with Lin Jiamei, the wife of the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian.

On the occasion, Lin Jiamei conveyed the RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu a friendly salute and the warmest wishes on behalf of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China.

Elena Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China a friendly salute and best wishes on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as on her own behalf.

During the interview, the fine relations were highlighted between the two parties, countries and people which have expanded and strengthened continuously, in keeping with the orientations and understandings set during summit meetings. The conviction was expressed that those traditional links of close friendship and collaboration would further develop intensively, on multiple planes, for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the building of the new system in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world, of international understanding and collaboration.

Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon in honor of Lin Jiamei. The interview and luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

DPA: ROMANIA EXPELS 'ABOUT 1,000' CITIZENS

LD030930 Hamburg DPA in German 0907 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Bonn/Berlin, 3 Jun (DPA) -- It appears that Romania has deprived about 1,000 citizens of their citizenship and expelled them as undesirable persons. This was learned from diplomatic circles in Bonn today. Over the past few days an increased number of Romanians have been arriving in West Berlin through the GDR's Schoenefeld Airport. It is said the majority have applied for entry visas to the United States. It is still not known today how many more Romanians are currently in the GDR.

It was learned in Bonn that 108 of the expelled Romanians have gone to Sweden. Diplomats believe that it represents a limited campaign by the Romanian Government. Those expelled were given passports which give their status as stateless.

A spokesman for the Berlin Senat administration for internal affairs said today that the authorities expect some of the arrivals might prefer to remain in West Berlin. Thirty Romanians who arrived in West Berlin before 1 June will be allowed to stay without having to apply for asylum. Those arriving after 1 June will have to apply for asylum as demanded by new legislation.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE COUNCIL PLENUM

AU311739 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1985 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, attended Friday's session of an enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agricilture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management that was held in Bucharest from May 29 through 31.

The plenum discussed a report on the fulfillment the production, export and investment plan, the application of the new economic and financial mechanism in the first five months of 1985, and the steps to be taken for the full observance of the annual plan provisions, and another report on the draft agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management development plan for 1986. Furthermore, the plenum debated and approved the summer agricultural campaign programme and a programme for the implementation of the 1985 plan provisions concerning farm produce contracting, buying and delivery.

Plenary meetings of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms and of the Council of Silviculture took place as well as a meeting of the Central Commission of Producers in Non-Cooperativized Areas. During the three days, work was done in plenum and by fields of activity.

Participants in the debate showed that, in two decades when President Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of the RCP and the Romanian state, Romania's agriculture has strongly developed and been updated through big investments, equipment with tractors and farm machinery the performance of which has improved, through the development and widespread utilization of high-yield technologies, chemicalization, improved organizational structure of state and cooperative farms, through measures aimed at raising production, and at a higher quality of farm activities in general.

In the last session, the participants approved the reports and programmes they had discussed as well as a resolution and call of the enlarged plenum of the National Council of Agriculture. President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke at the end of the plenary meeting.

PLANINC CONCLUDES U.S. VISIT; DEPARTS 1 JUNE

Confers With Bush

LD310842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0704 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 31 (TANJUG) -- During a talk of some length between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, who is on an official visit to the U.S., and U.S. Vice-President of State George Bush in the White House last night, both sides concluded that the state and stability of relations between the two countries was good.

Good bilateral relations, the two sides underlined, are not affected by the fact that understandable differences exist in the two countries' views of certain world problems.

The talk focused on foreign debts, both of Yugoslavia and the problem of indebtedness in general affecting the world, particularly the developing countries.

As noted in the Planinc-Bush talks, the rescheduling of part of Yugoslavia's debts would contribute to the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy and interest has been shown by the U.S. in this respect, it was set out in the talks.

Exchanges Toasts With Bush

LD310854 Belgrade TANJUG In English 0704 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and U.S. Vice-President George Bush have emphasized the significance of renewing U.S.-Soviet dialogue and assessed that it can contribute to the establishment of true peace in the world.

Addressing Vice-President Bush at a dinner last night, Milka Planinc set out in her toast that U.S.-Soviet relations have a global bearing on the world as a whole and it is for this reason that they are observed with great interest, expectations and hopes.

The Yugoslav premier pointed out that an active attitude towards the world and the broadest democratic cooperation and understanding in favour of peace, development in general and progress was implicit in the realization of the policy of non-alignment. Planinc noted that there is a growing discrepancy between the North and the South and assessed this as a new threat which is already endangering the stability of international relations. She said that even the internal stability of many developing countries is being threatened by indebtedness, protectionism, a drastic drop in the prices of raw materials and semi-manufactures and the increasingly unfavourable trade conditions.

The Yugoslav premier also pointed up the fact that the rights to self-determination, independence and choice of their own paths are being denied to states and nations in many parts of the world, which, as she said, suppresses the process of their emancipation. The dangerous developments in the hotbeds of crises, she added, hamper extremely complex international relations.

Answering the toast, U.S. Vice-President Bush stressed that he shares Yugoslavia's concern over the mounting tensions caused by the nuclear [words indistinct] in Europe. (?He) emphasized that the U.S. is deeply committed to achieving a balanced and verifiable agreement on arms control.

Speaking about U.S.-Yugoslav relations, George Bush noted they are of great importance to the American people, and went on to say that the U.S. respects the vital role Yugoslavia plays in the Movement of Non-Alignment.

Assessing as positive Yugoslavia's Economic Stabilization Programme, the U.S. vice-president pointed out that the U.S. will continue supporting its realization.

In Bush's view, it is in the interest of all that Yugoslavia should play a creative and more dynamic role in world economy.

He made special mention of Yugoslavia's great contribution to the common struggle against the Nazi aggressors during World War Two the liberation struggle in Yugoslavia was filled with pride and wonder. A defeat had been turned into a triumph, Bush said.

Received by Reagan

LD312038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington, 31 May (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], who is on an official visit to the United States, in the White House today. On the Yugoslav side the talks between Reagan and Milka Planinc were attended by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mico Rakic, SFRY ambassador in Washington; and Dragan Kontic, adviser to the EEC president; and on the U.S. side by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Treasury Secretary James Baker; National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia David Anderson.

After greeting his guest from Yugoslavia President Reagan stressed that her visit reflected the continuity of the established practice of maintaining contacts between high-ranking representatives of the two countries, but that it was also a confirmation of good, friendly, and stable relations between the United States and Yugoslavia, in the promotion of which both sides were interested. He said that this friendship and good cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia were based on the well-known jointly established principles of mutual consideration and respect.

President Reagan also said that his government was acquainted with the efforts Yugoslavia was making to surmount difficult economic crises and that it supported the program of Yugoslav economic stabilization. He added that the U.S. Government would do all that was in its power to help Yugoslavia in the implementation of stabilization programs.

Informing President Reagan about our stabilization program, Milka Planinc stressed Yugoslavia's interest in consolidating and stepping up economic cooperation with the United States. She also talked about our efforts to intensify and increase production in order to have a larger share in the world market, to play a more important role in international division of labor, and to create conditions in which elements of the market economy will have a stronger effect on our economic trends.

Reference was made to the problem of Yugoslavia's foreign debt, and to the complex of debt problems in general, which is particularly affecting developing countries. Attention was also paid to the need for rescheduling for several years a part of Yugoslavia's foreign debts which, it was stated, would be of considerable importance for our continued stabilization efforts.

The American side said that the United States understood Yugoslav arguments and that it will continue to give support to the economic stabilization program. This issue will be discussed at forthcoming negotiations.

During the talks, in which the host showed considerable interest in Yugoslavia's view on some important international issues, Milka Planinc stressed that, as a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia had been monitoring world political processes with great attention and not without concern, particularly relations between the great powers and the Geneva disarmament negotiations which have again raised hope of the possibility of relaxing world tension and reviving detente. We believe, Milka Planinc said, that the successful outcome of the Geneva negotiations would be of considerable importance in easing tension in relations between the two superpowers and in the world in general.

President Reagan said that Washington was also interested in the relaxation of tension and that he hoped to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He said that some preliminary steps have already been taken in preparation for this summit but that its date and place had not yet been established. Speaking about the Geneva negotiations, President Reagan is personally committed to it.

At the end of the talks, during which Milka Planinc's talks in Washington were assessed as positive, Milka Planinc repeated the SFRY Presidency's invitation to President Reagan to visit our country, which he accepted with pleasure.

Talks With Shultz

LD010113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, who has been on an official visit to the U.S. since Wednesday, today had talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Mico Rakic, Yugoslav ambassador in Washington.

During the talks, which were held in an open and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged about the two countries' cooperation in consolidating bilateral relations and about East-West relations, with special reference to the Stockholm conference on strengthening confidence and eliminating the threat of war in Europe. Reference was also made to the Geneva negotiations on disarmament, North-South relations and the situation in the developing countries.

The talks, which both sides assessed as useful and fruitful, were resumed during a luncheon given by Secretary of State Shultz in honor of Milka Planinc and members of the Yugoslav delegation.

Afterwards, Shultz and Planinc made brief press statements.

Gives Press Conference

LD010518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2218 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington, 31 May (TANJUG) -- In a meeting with domestic and foreign journalists Milka Planinc, FEC president, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made separate statements for the press.

However, these statements were characterized by a common assessment according to which bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing on solid bases, and cooperation is being built on jointly established principles of mutual respect, equality, and consideration for mutual differences and specific qualities. The statements add that both countries believe, as was fully expressed during this visit, that much more could be done on the plane, especially with regard to economic cooperation.

The U.S. secretary of state stressed that bilateral relations, which are following an ascending line, were exceptionally good and that this was also reaffirmed by this visit, during which a useful exchange of views was carried out. Apart from bilateral relations, there were also talks on other topical international issues.

Stressing that the U.S. valued and respected Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy, Shultz said that the U.S. side followed the attitudes and views of Yugoslavia on a number of international issues with interest and great attention. On this occasion he repeated President Reagan's attitude expressed earlier in the White House during his talks with Milka Planinc that the U.S. Government was interested in detente with the Soviet Union and that it would made efforts in order to achieve an agreement on disarmament.

Shultz also repeated what had already been said here, that the U.S. Government was monitoring Yugoslavia's economic situation and that it was ready to give its support to its program of economic stabilization.

In an improvised statement Milka Planinc also pointed out that relations between the two countries were good and that this visit made possible open talks and the exchange of views, both on bilateral questions and international topics. She recalled that the good relations between the two countries were based on a long tradition and firm principles of respect and equality, as well as the respect of our specific qualities and differences in viewing individual problems. The two countries, she added, resolve their problems through open dialogue, such as this had been.

According to Milka Planinc, the present talks with the highest-ranking leaders of the U.S. indicated that solutions could be found and definite prospects established with regard to particular difficulties such as, for instance, the ones connected with the question of consolidating economic cooperation. The talks with Reagan, Bush, Shultz and Balridge, in Milka Planinc's opinion, show that barriers to the strengthening of economic relations could be eliminated and that there were realistic prospects for a greater linking between our economies and our enterprises and for coordinating the imbalance existing in international trade.

"We do not favor any restrictions on our imports from the U.S., she said, but insisted we favor the consolidation and broadening of the comprehensive exchange, through the marketing of our new products, joint investments, and so forth, in order to achieve a more coordinated commodity exchange." [quotation marks as received]

Milka Planinc also replied to journalists' questions. Asked what she thought about the negotiations on disarmament, Milka Planinc said that Yugoslavia holds a realistic view in this respect, that we understand the fact that the two superpowers were building their relations on the balance in armament, but that, if there had to be some kind of balance, it should be at the lowest possible level and, if at all possible, it should be reduced to zero.

One U.S. journalist asked Milka Planinc whether she could, if she were to go to Moscow soon, carry out some kind of a mediating mission between the two superpowers, whose relations were strained and delicate.

Having recalled that Yugoslavia as an independent and nonaligned country treated the two superpowers from equal positions and in an open manner she said: "Apart from that, as you know, Shultz and Gromyko are so frequently in contact that I think they do not need anyone's mediating."

Meets World Bank, IMF Heads

LD010922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0455 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, June 1 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the World Bank on a long-term basis and the support of this financial institution in the realization of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization programme were the focus of the talks between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and World Bank Director Alden Clausen last night.

Planinc, on an official visit to the U.S., yesterday also had talks with International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere in which cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF was discussed. Special attention was devoted to the problem of Yugoslavia's foreign debt and its Long-term Economic Stabilization Programme.

Assesses Visit

LD020400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Washington, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the end of her official visit to the U.S. Milka Planinc received a group of Yugoslav journalists from TANJUG, BORBA, POLITIKA, Yugoslav Radio and Television, VJESNIK, DELO, OSLOBODJENJE and RILINDIJA at her residence at the Madison Hotel this morning.

Talking about her impressions of this visit, which was given noticeable publicity in the U.S. press today, Milka Planinc expressed hope that the visit to the U.S., together with extensive talks she had with the most eminent political officials in this country and U.S. businessmen and bankers, could provide a fresh stimulus and create a more favorable climate for a speedier and tighter linking of the two countries' economies and for the consolidation and broadening of overall economic cooperation.

The U.S. market, Milka Planinc said, has an enormous absorption capacity and even a small increase of our share in it would be of great importance to us. I think it is possible for things to start moving in that direction, which to a great extent depends on the ability of our economy to penetrate the U.S. market.

Departs Washington

LD020414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, who was on a 2-day official visit to the U.S., today left Washington where she had talks with President Reagan, members of his cabinet, and businessmen and bankers of this country yesterday and the day before.

From Andrews Air Force Base near Washington Milka Planinc and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off by Secretary of State George Shultz and other representatives of the U.S. Government and the State Department, including David Anderson, U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade.

The farewell ceremony was also attended by Mico Rakic, Yugoslav ambassador in Washington and members of the Yugoslav representation working in the U.S. capital.

Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dragan Kontic, foreign affairs adviser to the FEC president, and Predrag Pjanih, official of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, left Washington with Planinc.

From Andrews Air Force Base Milka Planinc left for New York in a presidential plane, where she will continue her journey to Yugoslavia on a regular Yugoslav airlines flight.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF BELGRADE DECLARATION NOTED

Press Comments Reported

LD011124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1020 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG) -- The historic act of the signing of the Belgrade Declaration was not something to concern Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union alone, it was and stil remains something new and progressive in relations between socialist countries, Risto Bajalski, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA Moscow correspondent for years, writes today in relation to tomorrow's 30th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade Declaration.

The Yugoslav daily BORBA, in a commentary on the 30th anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration, stresses that the declaration was signed at the time which marked the end of an unacceptable practice of the existence of an infallible centre whose dictate others were obliged to follow without question. Such and similar methods the highest Soviet and Yugoslav leaders rejected jointly in their statement as detrimental to further development of the international workers and communist movement. Therefore, the document signed on June 2, 1955 represents a specific turning point in the conduct and mutual relations of socialist countries, BORBA assesses.

Yugoslav dailies stress that the Belgrade Declaration was a firm foundation on which relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have developed since. The validity and the long term character of the document, both as a whole and in terms of its individual elements, cannot be denied even today.

POLITIKA cites that in real life things cannot proceed in such a smooth fashion as the best of international documents, like the Belgrade Declaration, recommend. However, if in pursuing the policy, a care is taken not to sever ties with what has been proved and tested as good, it will be easier to surmount ups and downs on the road and accept the fact that differences in views are unavoidable, the paper comments. POLITIKA stresses that it is then more easily understood that roads to socialism cannot be identical and that certain interests in the international life can also differ.

Telegrams Exchanged

LD011358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG) -- On the 30th anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration signed between the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Foreign Ministry have exchanged telegrams.

The telegram sent by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko stresses that the Belgrade Declaration is a document of historical importance for the development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries and their peoples, and sets out that relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have in the past thirty years attained a very high level of development in all areas.

"The principles of sovereignty, independence, integrity, equality, and non-interference in internal affairs -- jointly defined in the document -- represent the basis of the stable and in the past thirty years continually expanding relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The very practice of our relations has affirmed these principles as a lasting and irreplaceable basis of cooperation, and has confirmed their historical significance, value and currency, adding new substance to the traditional friendship of our peoples, consolidated in the common four-year struggle against fascism", Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Dizdarevic sets out in the telegram. He states the conviction that equality-based relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries will continue successfully to develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of socialism and peace in the world.

The telegram of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic states that "the principles and accords, formulated in the important interstate document have passed the test of time and affected positively the entire complex of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. They were affirmed and developed in subsequent bilateral documents adopted at the highest level, and they represent the firm foundation of development of our two socialist countries' comprehensive relations."

At the end of the telegram the conviction is stated that the long-standing friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will continue strengthening, advancing and deepening in all fields in the interests of the two countries' peoples, the cause of peace and socialism.

Sundic Views Significance

LD012031 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Thirty years ago, when the joint declaration of the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, better known as the Belgrade Declaration, was signed, that historical document was rightly described as being a great contribution to peace and to the improvement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The Belgrade Declaration signalled the end of a difficult period in relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and paved the way for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The declaration also implied the recognition of the principle of peaceful coexistence in relations between states, regardless of ideological and social differences. The two governments also undertook in their mutual relations to adhere to the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs since, as it was agreed, the questions of internal affairs, of different social systems and of different forms of developing socialism are exclusively the concern of individual countries.

The government of both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union came out in favor of ending all forms of propaganda and disinformation and other activities which sow distrust and in any way hinder the efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to constructive cooperation. It was of particular importance that any form of aggression and any attempt to impose political and economic domination over other countries were also denounced. The principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration are as significant today as they were at the time of the signing of the declaration, not only for relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union but for a much wider set of issues. Despite the ups and downs in Yugoslav-Soviet relations over the last 30 years, the principles of the Belgrade Declaration have always provided direction for surmounting and eliminating anything that might occasionally hamper the development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation which, only a year after the signing of the Belgrade Declaration, was extended to include cooperation between the two parties.

In the present complex international situation in which the threat of war is looming over the world, sound and friendly relations between the LCY and the CPSU are of special importance for world peace.

All that has been achieved in relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union over the last 3 decades is due to both countries' efforts and their desire to develop and promote cooperation in all fields, proceeding from the principles of the Belgrade Declaration, the Moscow statement and other jointly agreed documents.

There is no doubt that present-day Yugoslav-Soviet relations are good and friendly, permeated by the spirit of mutual understanding and recognition. And what could be a more reliable proof that the Belgrade Declaration was and remains a stable foundation of all that the two countries have achieved in their bilateral relations over the last 30 years and what they set out to achieve in consolidating and promoting bilateral cooperation? It has been demonstrated on numerous occasions that Yugoslav-Soviet relations have improved and progressed as long as the principles of the Belgrade Declaration were resepcted and the two governments invested necessary efforts to implement it, something they have been doing for a great number of years.

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEWED ON FRG RELATIONS

LD311414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0717 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview with the West German Deutsche Welle [DW] Radio, stated that Yugoslavia had always striven for a return to detente and that it consequently "positively assesses the actions of all the countries that are making a constructive contribution to efforts to help European countries devote their attention to those questions which can contribute mutual relaxation and rapprochement rather than confrontation."

During his conversation with Horst Wesseler, chief editor of DW's Yugoslav section, in connection with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic expressed the view that the resumption of talks between the great powers could contribute to the relaxation of tension in the world. However, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed, the greater responsibility borne by the superpowers did not mean that they alone should decide Europe's fate. The CSCE process, which is supported by both Yuglsoavia and the FRG, Dizdarevic added, "enables all the European countries to make decisions on an equal footing on relaxation and agreement-seeking in Europe."

"We consider that the forthcoming meeting in Helsinki in August this year, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, will provide an excellent opportunity for all European countries to reaffirm the positive principles of European cooperation and agreement-seeking."

Asked how Yugoslavia, a member of the Group of 77, assessed the recent economic summit of the Western industrial countries in Bonn, Raif Dizdarevic replied that this meeting had "reaffirmed these countries' well-known principles and attitudes, but, regrettably, with no new initiatives and ideas which would pave the way to the settling of the major problems of our time."

With reference to the developing countries' economic position and their debts, as well as problems of North-South relations, the Yugoslav foreign secretary warned that "any postponement of initiatives aimed at finding a lasting solution could activate this bomb, whose explosion would have harmful consequences both for the developed and for debtor countries." "This is why we continue to advocate a dialogue on an equal footing in the course of resolving these questions. This is the only correct way. Regrettably, the summit meeting of these seven countries, one might almost say, ignored this major problem of the world."

Asked what will be the center of attention during the talks between the Yugoslav leaders and Chancellor Kohl, Dizdarevic laid stress on Yugoslavia's desire for a joint assessment of the possibilities for the further promotion of bilateral relations, especially in the field of economic cooperation. We also expect, and consider it necessary, to consider ways to overcome certain difficulties or open questions which are emerging in our relations."

Expressing satisfaction at the fact that relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG are good, the federal secretary for foreign affairs pointed out "that the two sides are under an obligation, and that it is their responsibility, proceeding from mutual respect, noninterference, and mutual benefits, to overcome the existing unsolved questions and difficulties more speedily and effectively, especially in the field of financial and economic cooperation and preservation and consolidation of trust between them." He said that in the field of economic cooperation, Yugoslavia and the FRG "have not yet made use of all the available possibilities, especially in the field of joint investment, industrial cooperation, cooperation in other countries' markets, and other fields."

Dizdarevic also pointed out the importance for cooperation of all the questions connected with the position of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed in the FRG. "It is particularly important that we should establish the appropriate modalities with regard to the reintegration of our workers who return to Yugoslavia. They rightly expect greater understanding and support in order to be able to find work more easily at home because they have contributed not only to the FRG's economic prosperity, but also to better mutual acquaintance and development of good relations between our two countries."

The promotion of good relations and cooperation between the two countries, the federal secretary for foreign affairs warned, "may be badly obstructed by any tolerance of subversive-terrorist activity -- already in evidence to a considerable extent -- of the extremist sections of the hostile emigration against Yugoslavia and its citizens and interests in the FRG or from its soil." "Unless energetic steps are taken to prevent such activities," Dizdarevic concluded, "the further development of our mutual relations may be seriously harmed.

SLOVENIA REPORTEDLY WITHDRAWS NEW EXCHANGE BILL

AU302057 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 85 p 10

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] The work on adopting bills that regulate the question of losses resulting from dinar exchange rate differences has to be intensified to the maximum, it was concluded at the meeting that SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi held yesterday with presidents of republican and provincial assemblies and representatives of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. Involved were the law on covering losses resulting from dinar exchange rate differences with the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the law on repaying certain foreign exchange claims, and the decision on preliminary calculations of income and expenditure of foreign exchange reserves at the National Bank of Yugoslavia for 1985, about which considerable differences have been manifested during the coordination of stands in the assembly so far.

At this meeting, presidents of the republican and provincial assemblies and FEC representatives agreed that the adoption of these regulations should not be postponed and that maximum efforts ought to be exerted with a view to coordinating stands and finding solutions that would be acceptable to everybody. As FEC representatives Milka Planinc and Vice President Janez Zemljaric pointed out, the FEC will, for its part, remain open to all suggestions that offer better solutions if they start from the basic premises established in the SFRY Assembly.

SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi pointed out that an atmosphere of seeking common solutions should be constantly developed in the SFRY Assembly, as well as in the entire delegate system. He particularly insisted upon exerting maximum efforts in republican and provincial assemblies to perceive general interests and help delegates and delegations find common solutions.

The three bills in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries were also touched upon at the session. Vinko Hafner, president of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, reported that the Slovene Assembly will not submit its announced parallel foreign exchange bill and that it will present its demands to the FEC as a basis for finding generally acceptable solutions.

Radio Reports Ongoing Debate

AU021919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: feature by Belgrade Radio correspondent Olivija Rusovac]

[Excerpts] After the offical announcment that the Slovene and Croat Executive Councils will present their own foreign exchange system proposals to the FEC, all the hitherto existing differences in views on the question have acquired new weight. Future events will show whether the FEC will persevere in keeping the original draft, which was already discussed at the SFRY Assembly, or if it will give it up and offer a new compromise. According to what representatives of Slovenia and Croatia have said in the debates at the assembly and the Federal Social Council for Economic Development, changes in the status of institutions such as banks and self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, or any establishment of links among work organizations in the economy not based on the accords on the pooling of foreign exchange, represent a straying from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program

Rejecting the possibility of changing the existing foreign exchange system, the system's advocates are falling into a contradiction by claiming that they support the dinar being the only measure on value as well as a unified Yugoslav market.

Such contradictory statements, which would have been considered nonsensical under normal conditions, can exist because our overall situation is contradictory. We want changes and fail to realize them; we want economic laws and have allowed political volunteerism to take deep root in the economy. That is a suitable atmosphere for the formation of all kinds of doubts, and therefore it is small wonder that the previous years have passed in preparations -- more or less overt ones -- so that republican and provincial economies can take over all necessary functions, just in case. Needless to say, this exhausting experiment has had a negative effect in the disastrous results the Yugoslav economy has been recording in the world market.

The foreign exchange system and the social planning law undoubtedly present the keys to change. Individual people on the FEC team think that compromises are in no way a soltution; therefore, no one should be surprised if there are some changes in the government instead of changes in the economic system.

SERBIAN TACTICAL MOBILIZATION EXERCISE ENDS

LD022135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Kragujevac, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- A tactical mobilization exercise, Sumadija-85, involving the organs, organizations, and republican headquarters of the SR of Serbia territorial defense, ended today after 3 days. Particular attention was paid to the problems of effecting mobilization, the operation of the sociopolitical and socio-economic system in changed circumstances, supplies, various social activities, and stockpiles of goods, and to certain other important questions. The content of defense planning and of preparations by the republican organs and organizations as a whole were also checked.

The coordinated and virtually faultless activity throughout the whole of the exercise showed that the defense plans and their material back-up were realistic and enabled the fulfillment of the combat demands of the concept of national defense and social self-protection in altered and much more complex circumstances. A detailed analysis of the Sumadija-85 exercise will be used to systematize the experience gained, which will then be incorporated in the further development and enrichment of the mobilization and defense preparations of the SR of Serbia's organs and organizations.